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FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

THE CAPITAL.

VICTORIA AND NAPOLEON INTERCEDING FOR MAXIMILIAN.

The Presidential Boston Trip.

Preparation of the Impeachment Report.

REGISTRATION IN VIRGINIA.

Rebel General Longstreet Pardoned.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.
WASHINGTON, June 20, 1867.

Interceding for Maximilian.

Secretary Seward has received two highly important communications from Queen Victoria and the Emperor Napoleon, in which they hope that this Government will do all that it deems proper in the way of an intercession with the Liberal authorities in Mexico to save the life of Maximilian. The fact of this request has been communicated to Juarez, together with a repetition of the hope forwarded some time since to Juarez by Secretary Seward that Maximilian will not be treated otherwise than as a prisoner of war. It is not true, as stated, that the Secretary of State has made a formal demand that Maximilian's life be spared.

Illness of the President.

The President was taken suddenly quite ill last night, but to-day he is feeling much better, so that there will be no delay in the departure of the Presidential party to-morrow morning.

The Boston Trip.

The Knights Templar held their final meeting and will appear to-morrow in full regalia, to escort the President. Secretary Seward has detailed the official short hand writer of the State Department to accompany him. Postmaster Randall will be the only Cabinet member but Seward who goes with the party.

The Impeachment Report.

The Judiciary Committee will reassemble next Tuesday, to make up their report on the investigation for presentation to Congress, should there be a quorum in July. The evidence has all been printed and put into one volume of seven hundred pages. The proof copy printed for the Committee for daily use nearly doubled that number.

The Russian Treaty.

The formal notice of the ratification of the treaty with Russia having been received by our Government, the Secretary of the Treasury will at once prepare instructions regulating trade and revenue in our recently acquired Russian possessions. As the matter now stands all our trade and revenue regulations are subject to the approval or sufferance of the Russian Government.

"Do Not Begester"

is the heading of an Editorial in the Petersburg, Va., *Express* of Tuesday. This paper is the only one in Virginia that advises the citizens not to register. Even the Richmond *Examiner* to-day, which has until recently counselled inertia and delay, now says: "The citizen who can register but will not, will be as false to the State and people as if he were the the most deliberate and determined enemy."

WASHINGTON, June 20, 1867.

SALES OF PUBLIC LANDS.

The Commissioner of the Land Office is in receipt of returns which show the disposal of public lands in May at the following local offices: Stevens Point, Wisconsin, 27,817 acres; Duniellh, Minnesota, 2,312 acres.

SHOOTING AFFRAY.

Thomas S. Smoot was fatally shot this evening by Henry Johnson, in consequence of guilty intimacy with the latter's wife.

EXAMINING SURGEONS.

The following appointments of examining surgeons in the Pension office have been made: S. O. Barrington, Columbus, Wis.; G. M. A. Brown, Weyauwega, Wis.; John Barker, Jefferson City, Mo.

COMMISSIONER TO PARIS EXPOSITION.

Hon. Arthur McArthur, of Milwaukee, has been appointed a Commissioner to the Paris Exposition.

GEN. LONGSTREET PARDONED.

A pardon was to-day issued in the case of General Longstreet, it having been granted upon the written and personal application of numerous prominent individuals, including Gen. Grant, prominet officers of the army, several Senators and Representatives.

RATIFICATION OF RUSSIAN-AMERICAN TREATY.

The President has issued a proclamation announcing the ratification of the Russian-American treaty, the final exchange of ratifications having taken place to-day between Secretary Seward and Baron Stoeckle.

THE CABINET.

Instructions to Military Commanders.

RESTORATION OF SOUTHERN OFFICIALS DELAYED.

Minutes of the Proceedings of Cabinet.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.
WASHINGTON, June 20, 1867.

The fourth day's session of the Cabinet held this week adjourned early this afternoon. The instructions to military commanders relative to registration agreed on at the meeting on yesterday, were again revised and will probably be promulgated to-morrow. It seems evident at this writing that, owing to the temporary illness of the President and the large amount of business before the Cabinet, the issuance of orders to the various military commanders revoking their orders in certain cases of removals of Southern officials, will be delayed until after the President's return from his New England trip. The fact that it was determined to consider each of these cases separately has also necessitated a delay that would not have followed had a general order been agreed on, covering all of the removals.

By Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—The conclusion of the President and Cabinet in reference to the interpretation of the military reconstruction laws is related in the following:

In Cabinet, June 19th, 1867. Present, the President, Secretary of State, Secretary of the Treasury, Secretary of War, Secretary of the Navy, Postmaster General, Attorney General, and Acting Secretary of the Interior. The President announced that he had under consideration the two opinions from the Attorney General as to legal questions arising upon the acts of Congress commonly known as the Reconstruction acts, and in view of the great magnitude of the subject and various interests involved, he deemed it proper to have it considered fully in Cabinet, and to avail himself of all the light which could be afforded by the opinions and advice of members of the Cabinet, to enable him so that these laws be faithfully executed, and to decide what orders and instructions are necessary and expedient to be given to military commanders.

The President said further that the branch of the subject that seemed to him first in order for consideration was as to instructions to be sent to military commanders for their guidance and the guidance of persons offering for registration. The instructions proposed by the Attorney General, as set forth in the summary contained in his last opinion, will therefore now be considered.

The summary was then read at length. The reading having been concluded, each section was then discussed, considered and adopted, first section unanimous, except the Secretary of War; second section ditto; third section unanimous; fourth section unanimous except the Secretary of War; fifth section unanimous; sixth section unanimous except the Secretary of War, who dissents to the second and third paragraphs; seventh section unanimous except the Secretary of War; eighth section unanimous; ninth section unanimous except the Secretary of War; tenth section unanimous; eleventh section do; twelfth section do; thirteenth section unanimous, but the Secretary of State and the Treasury expressed the opinion that laws as applied to officers as are disqualified if they participated in the rebellion; fourteenth section unanimous except the Secretary of War; fifteenth section unanimous; sixteenth section unanimous except the Secretary of War, who dissents to the second paragraph with the exception of the words, "where a person has by speech or by writing incited others to engage in rebellion, he must come under the disqualification;" seventeenth section unanimous; eighteenth section ditto; nineteenth section unanimous.

In Cabinet, June 20—Present, the same Cabinet officers as on the 19th, except the Acting Secretary of the Interior.

The President announced to the Cabinet that after full deliberation he concurred with the majority upon those sections of the summary to which the Secretary of War expressed his dissent, and he concurred with the Cabinet upon the section approved unanimously; that as it appeared the military commanders entertained doubts upon the points covered by the summary, and as their action hitherto had been uniform, he deemed it proper, without further delay to communicate in a general order to the respective commanders the points set forth in the summary.

MANSFIELD, OHIO.

Republican State Nominations---The Ticket Gives Great Satisfaction.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.
MANSFIELD, June 20, 1867.

The action of the Union State Convention gives great satisfaction here. No ticket could have been presented so acceptable to the Union men of this vicinity as that headed by Hayes and Galloway. The platform, too, is all that could be desired. Bold and manly in its tone, fully recognizing and accepting the great issue of the day, the Union men promptly step upon it, and go into the fight determined to win another victory for equal rights on its broad base. The impartial suffrage plank causes as much enthusiasm in the ranks as did an order to advance to our boys in the field. It is an order demanded by the people and duly authorized by their officers and agents in Convention assembled for the great Union party, to take up an advanced position where they can fight the enemies of our country's prosperity in closer quarters.

MT. VERNON, OHIO.

The Republican State Ticket---Preparations for a Ratification Meeting---Sad Death of Dr. Matthew Thompson.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.
MT. VERNON, O., June 20, 1867.

The nomination by the Union State Convention of General Hayes, for Governor, and Hon. Samuel Galloway, for Lieutenant Governor, give the Union men of old Knox great satisfaction, and the platform is fully indorsed by all true loyal men. Preparations are being made for a ratification meeting at an early day.

Dr. Matthew Thompson, of this city, was killed yesterday by being thrown from his sulky while returning from a visit to the country. He became entangled in the running gears of the sulky, and was dragged about a quarter of a mile. His head and face were horribly mangled. From his position when found it is surmised that his horse became unmanageable, and that he was first thrown forward on the horse, and then fell under the sulky, his feet catching in the running gears. He was an eminent physician and surgeon, and much beloved in the community.

CANTON, OHIO.

Stark County Enthusiastic for the Ticket---First County to Indorse Manhood Suffrage---Lectures.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.
CANTON, O., June 20.

Stark County is enthusiastic for the ticket and the platform. As the first county in the State to indorse manhood suffrage by resolution in convention, she claims a conspicuous position on that plank of the platform. Her vote will tell in the coming election.

On Monday evening last E. P. Grant, Esq., repeated at the Court House his lecture entitled "All things eternal," to which Rev. Dr. Dempsey replied last evening at the M. E. Church to a full house. The lectures were able, and excited considerable interest.

ASHLAND, OHIO.

How the Nomination of Hayes and Galloway is Accepted.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.
ASHLAND, O., June 20, 1867.

The nominations of the State Convention yesterday are universally approved by the Union men of Ashland county. You may set Ashland county down for Hayes, Galloway and victory. The Boys in Blue of Ashland county will never desert their old leader, General Hayes. The Democrats have very little to say, and their appearance betokens anything but satisfaction. They see the hand-writing on the wall, and the certain triumph of the great principle of impartial suffrage.

SALEM, OHIO.

The Republican Party a Unit for the Ticket.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.
SALEM, O., June 20, 1867.

The action of the Republican State Convention is entirely satisfactory to the people of Columbiana county, and the ticket nominated will receive their undivided support. There was a strong feeling in favor of the renomination of our present worthy Governor, but since he declined no man could have been placed before the people who would command a larger vote or receive a more enthusiastic support than Gen. Hayes.

LIMA, OHIO.

The Ticket and Platform---A Warm Canvass.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.
LIMA, O., June 20, 1867.

The Union men of Allen county express great satisfaction over the nomination of General Hayes for Governor and Samuel Galloway for Lieutenant Governor yesterday, at the State Convention, and will enter into the coming canvass with a determination to do their share towards electing the State ticket and carrying the amendment by a triumphant majority.

MASSILLON, OHIO.

Action of State Convention Heartily Approved.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.
MASSILLON, O., June 20, 1867.

The resolutions which were adopted at the Convention yesterday, are highly satisfactory. They fully embody the principles of the great Union party, and meet with the hearty approval of our citizens. The ticket is a strong one for this section. The two names at the head of the ticket could not well be improved on.

UPPER SANDUSKY, OHIO.

Wyandotte Unanimous for the Nominees.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.
UPPER SANDUSKY, June 20, 1867.

The Union men of Wyandotte County are unanimously in favor of the nominees of the Union State Convention, and also of the platform adopted there. Manhood suffrage is indorsed here with considerable enthusiasm. No action has yet been taken in regard to holding a ratification meeting.

VAN WERT, OHIO.

Ratification Meeting to be Held Next Week.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.
VAN WERT, O., June 20, 1867.

A meeting for the ratification of the Union State nominations, will be held next week. The ticket gives good satisfaction, and will carry the strength of the party. The Democrats claim that the amendment clause will run some hundreds behind in Van Wert county.

BUCYRUS, OHIO.

The Ticket and Platform Satisfactory.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.
BUCYRUS, O., June 20, 1867.

The Union men of Crawford county are enthusiastic over the nomination of Hayes and Galloway. No men could have been selected who would have given greater strength to the ticket in this section. The platform is indorsed by every Union man.

CRESTLINE, OHIO.

Hayes and Galloway Crawford County's First Choice.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.
CRESTLINE, O., June 20, 1867.

The nominees of the State Convention were the first choice of the Crawford County delegation, and the action of the Convention gives general satisfaction here.

Dissatisfaction with the Union Ticket in California.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 19.—A portion of the candidates nominated by the Union State Convention giving general dissatisfaction, the reorganization of the Central committee and a State Convention between the 15th and 25th of July, to nominate a State ticket, is advocated.

SURRATT'S TRIAL.

TENTH DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Attempt to Impeach Sergeant Dye.

Surratt Has "Bloody Work to Do."

To Kill the "Old Scoundrel Lincoln."

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 20, 1867.

The Surratt trial to-day was not remarkable for important revelations. There is, however, no abatement in the interest of the proceedings. The Court House was overflowing with spectators, including a large number of ladies. A witness named Dr. Cleaver testified to seeing Surratt in Washington on the day of the assassination, but the defense sought to ruin his credibility by eliciting the fact that Cleaver had been lately convicted of rape and murder, and pending a motion for a new trial is out on bail. The witness stated that he testified reluctantly, and was indignant that he was summoned on account of conversations which he held in jail with the famous Sanford Conover. The Government have some thirty witnesses yet to examine.

By Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—In the trial of Surratt to-day, the defense submitted a motion asking that the witnesses Hobard, Blinn and Dye be recalled for cross-examination, on points which have come to the knowledge of the defense since the other examination closed. The defense had received information which would enable them to show that in April, 1865, when the facts were fresh in his memory, Hobard stated that the parties to whom he referred in his testimony as having got on his train at Essex Junction, got on that train on Friday, the 21st of April, and not on Tuesday, April 18. As to Blinn, the defense proposed to prove that he made a statement before April 27th corresponding with that made yesterday, except as to the date when the men came to the depot at Burlington. They would show he positively fixed the date from the fact of his brother's death, and that his mother was absent Thursday night, and it was Friday morning the prisoner was put on the train. It was the object of the prosecution to show that Surratt was in Montreal on the evening of April 18th. He was at St. Albans on the morning of the 18th, and at Burlington on the night of the 17th on his way to Montreal. As against that, the defense proposed to show the two men described by Blinn were put on the train Friday morning, and not Thursday, that the two men were pursued through Vermont to Canada; that they were pursued and tracked to their residence in Canada, and it is ascertained neither of the men were Surratt. These facts were reported to the department at Washington, and are still in possession of the United States Government. The Government knows neither of the men who stopped in the depot was John H. Surratt.

As to the recall of Sergeant Dye, Mr. Merrick proposed to read a transcript from the docket of Alderman Dorothy, of Philadelphia, showing that Dye was arrested in the early part of 1867 for passing a counterfeit note on the First National Bank of New York.

The Court declined to allow the reading, and overruled the motion of the defense.

Edward E. Smith gave evidence that Surratt, in January or February, 1865, in conversation joked about going to Richmond, but never acknowledged to having been there; he, however, laughed and said if the Yankees knew what he had been doing they would hang his neck.

James M. Wright, chief clerk of the Bureau of Military Justice, identified certain papers as having been placed in his custody, among these Jacob Thompson's account with the Bank of Montreal, a draft on the bank, and Booth's bank book.

Robert A. Campbell, teller of the Ontario Bank, Montreal, gave testimony concerning the papers which Wright had identified.

Wm. A. Cleaver, keeper of a livery stable, testified that Surratt, in company with him, said he and Booth had bloody work to do; they were going to kill the "Damned old scoundrel, Lincoln." Surratt at the time had a pistol, took out and laying it on the desk at the stable. Witness saw Surratt on the evening of the 14th of April previous to the assassination; Booth and Surratt transacted their livery business with him.

John Lee, now residing in Mississippi, formerly detective on Colonel Baker's force, testified to seeing a man that he took to be Surratt on Pennsylvania avenue, near Willard's Hotel, on the evening of the 14th of April, 1865; had seen him before; recognized prisoner as Surratt to the best of witness's knowledge; the prisoner at the bar was the man he met; Surratt was walking at an ordinary gait; I was walking fast; also testified to finding, April 16th, 1865, at No. 125, Kirkwood House, where Vice President Johnson resided, a coat containing a spur, a book, three pocket handkerchiefs, and a stick of black liquorice; the book was produced and identified; also found between the sheet and matrass of the bed a large bowie knife with a red cover on it, which were shown to President Johnson and Secretary Stanton, and deposited with Judge Holt. Witness was then a member of Colonel Baker's detective force.

Samuel A. Rainey testified to keeping a stable in company with Dr. W. E. Cleaver, in Washington, in 1865; knew Surratt; had seen him in his stable several times.

Eddy Martin, a commercial broker, who went to Richmond, testified—Saw Andrew Atzerott and John H. Surratt at Port Tobacco in January, 1865; observed no communication between them.

Brooks, stabler, testified—Had charge of Howard Livery Stable on G street in 1865; Surratt kept horses there and gave orders that no one but Booth and himself should get horses there; had seen Booth, Atzerott and Surratt ride out together; witness was asked if he had any conversation with Atzerott about Surratt in April, 1865.

Bradley objected to the question, as the conversation related to a note which was not in Court.

Pierpont suggested it would be best to postpone further investigation until the note was produced. Recess until to-morrow morning.

IOWA UNION CONVENTION.

Ticket Nominated---Platform Adopted.

DES MOINES, IOWA, June 20.—The Republican State Convention to-day nominated Samuel Merrill, of McGregor, for Governor; Colonel Scott, of Storey county, for Lieutenant Governor.

Resolutions were passed in favor of an amendment to the State Constitution securing the right of the ballot, protection of the law, and equal justice to all men, irrespective of color, race or religion; approving the military reconstruction acts of last Congress; demanding that Congress assemble in July to carry out by additional enactment the true original intent of said acts. The prompt trial and punishment according to law of the chief of the late rebellion, is imperatively demanded for the vindication of the Constitution, law and the proper punishment of the highest crime.

FROM RICHMOND.

Old Citizens on Trial for Perjury.

RICHMOND, June 20.—Mark Downey and Thomas H. White, two well-known citizens, were arraigned before the United States Commissioner this morning, charged with perjury in having taken the registration oath yesterday. The United States District Attorney said in the first case the prosecution would be on the ground that the State Constitution adopted by the convention at Alexandria disfranchised all persons who aided the Rebellion. This Constitution is not set aside by the reconstruction bill. About nine-tenths of the whites in the State will be disfranchised if the District Attorney is sustained. Both cases were continued until to-morrow. There is great interest manifested by all classes of citizens in the cases.

WOOSTER, OHIO.

Union Men Pleased with Ticket and Platform.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.
WOOSTER, O., June 20, 1867.

The Republicans of Wayne County are well pleased with the nominations of the State Convention yesterday, and fully indorse and approve the platform adopted.

Preparations for the Reception of the President in Boston.

BOSTON, June 20.—A committee of the City Council will proceed to New York to-morrow to meet the President, and accompany him to Boston. Governor Bullock has ordered out the First, Seventh and Ninth Regular State Infantry, and three battalions of cavalry to escort the President on his arrival, Saturday afternoon. The city governments of Roxbury and Boston have also made appropriate arrangements to welcome him. Quarters have been taken at the Tremont House for the Presidential party.

Election of Directors.

MILWAUKEE, June 20.—The annual meeting of the shareholders of the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad Company was held to-day. The whole number of shares voting was 100,800. The election of Directors was unanimous. The following were elected: Alex. Mitchell, Walter S. Gurnee, Russell Sage, Fred. P. James, N. A. Cowdry, Selah Chamberlin, E. B. Wesley, Jno. W. Cory, H. C. Stimson, S. S. Merrill, Isaac Scott, Julius Wadsworth, James G. Garner.

MAXIMILIAN'S FALL.

Surrender of Queretaro.

IMPERIAL SIDE OF THE STORY.

Starvation and Treachery.

The Empire of Maximilian expired, 4 o'clock A. M., at Queretaro, a city one hundred miles northeast of Mexico, and the capital of the prince of that name. Here the Emperor had been besieged by the Liberal forces, under Escobedo, for sixty-nine days. He had his headquarters in

THE CONVENT LA CRUZ,

which was built by the Spaniards, and with its fortifications covers nearly fifteen acres of ground. It is a place of great strength, and commands the city and road to Mexico. It is so impregnable that any one who gets possession, with a few hundred troops, can levy contributions and create civil war. "The first battalion of the line," Maximilian's best infantry, was stationed in the Convent. Escobedo held the mountain of Cornera, just opposite, and his "supreme power" battalion lay in the valley between.

STARVATION IN THE GARRISON.

Determined the Emperor to cut his way out on the night of the 14th, with three thousand infantry and six hundred good cavalry, reach the mountains, form a junction with Olvera, who was supposed to have two or three thousand Imperial troops, and get into Vera Cruz, where he could stand a long siege, have the sea to bring supplies, and take him away when he concluded to leave. Everything was ready. The enemy, unsuspicious, had determined to give up the starving out plan, and attack the garrison in force at sunrise. Corn was scarce with the besiegers, and the besieged had nonebut had for some time been living on the flesh of starved horses, mules and dogs. Juarez was pressing Escobedo to bring the siege to a close. Corona taunted him fiercely with want of energy, and the order of assault had been given. Knowing nothing of each other's plans, Maximilian was to assault the Liberals at midnight and escape; they to assault him in the morning.

TREACHERY.

Spoiled the arrangement. Mejia was to defend the city with three thousand citizens, while the Emperor and his force fought their way out. Two hours before he was to start, fifty-four pretended deserters, from the Liberal lines, were brought in, who said Juarez was besieged in San Luis, by Ortega, and Escobedo was to go at once to his assistance. Mejia asked him to organize his citizen garrison. Maximilian postponed his plan, and about the same hour, Escobedo rode down in person, to countermand the order of assault. He had the city by

THE TREASON OF COL. LOPEZ.

Commander the Convent. Lopez is a Mexican, was high in the confidence of the Emperor, a portly, handsome man, with no appearance of Mexican; but rather the look of an aristocratic Anglo-Saxon. He was one of the last men, in the train of Maximilian, to have been suspected of treason, but just after Escobedo had given the order of attack, he received a letter from Lopez offering, for $800, to give up the Cruz. At 4 o'clock A. M., of the 15th May, Escobedo's troops marched in at one gate, and those of Lopez out at another, as prisoners.

THE DISCOVERY.

With the first streak of day the Emperor awoke and was the first to find that something was wrong. He hastily awoke Prince Salm-Salm, saying, "Come along, quick," and opened his door. Here he met a file of Liberal soldiers, commanded by Col. Rincon Gallardo, to whom Lopez pointed out his late friend and master, saying, "That's he!" and urged Rincon to secure him. Rincon would have liked to capture the Emperor in a fight, but scorned to take him thus. Going up to his prisoner, he pushed him out of the convent into the city street, saying, "You are a citizen —you are no soldier; we don't want you—begone." He went on foot to Cerro de la Campana, at the other extremity of the city. His Hungarian hussars, and some of his officers accompanied him through the Liberal guard, followed and collected there.

RESISTANCE.

The Imperial troops, generally dropped their guns and shouted *viva la Libertad*, as the Liberals filed in, but Miramon rallied a portion of the regiment of the Emperatrix, on a broad street, and gave battle. At the first fire, he was wounded, his men surrendered, and he was made prisoner.

SURRENDER OF MAXIMILIAN.

Meanwhile Maximilian had been joined at the Cerro de la Campana, or Bell Height—a fortified hill commanding the other extremity of the city—by Generals Mejia, Castillo and Avellano, and Prince Salm-Salm and others of his officers, but it was quickly evident that resistance or escape was equally impossible. Four battalions of infantry and nearly the whole of the Liberal cavalry surrounded the hill. A large white flag was accordingly sent down from the Cerro, and the Emperor, with his principal officers, surrendered unconditionally to General Corona. They were allowed to retain their horses, arms and personal property, and later in the day were marched round by the outskirts of the city to the Cruz. The hussars and the remaining forces on the Cerro came down in detachments, and most of them surrendered to Corona's American legion.

AN ATTEMPT TO ESCAPE.

Colonel Campos, a Mexican officer commanding the Emperor's escort, alone endeavored to escape. Mounted on a magnificent grey steed, a six shooter in each hand and $1,000 in his belt, he dashed down the mountain side and tried to break through the Liberal cavalry. Impossible as the attempt was, it seemed for the moment as if it would succeed. His horse stood at nothing, but jumped ditches, barricades and earthworks with equal ease. Baffled and unrelented at one point, Campos tried another; he shot dead a Liberal Major who attempted to stop him and wounded several other men. Finally he was himself wounded and captured. The same day he was shot by order of Escobedo.

THE RESULTS.

There was soon a rush of dealers in market, bringing provisions to the famine-stricken people; a general plenty and general joy. The surprise was so complete that not a gun was spiked, not an officer escaped. The day after the betrayal Escobedo ordered that all Imperial officers who did not surrender within twenty-four hours would be shot when captured. Mendez was found under the floor of a house and shot. He asked to face his executioners, but was shot in the back as a traitor. The first volley did not kill him. He pointed to his head. A corporal put the muzzle of his gun to it, fired, and he was gone. He was an Indian, and had shot two Liberal Generals while prisoners.

THE AMERICAN LEGION

is forty-six officers, the cavalry escort of Corona, rough fellows; and a terror to their Mexican friends as well as foes. In answer to a complaint against one of them, Aranda said, "my dear sir, I would arrest the whole d—d corps if I could, but we have not men enough in the army to do it." When Miramon gained his victory at Zacatecas the Liberal retreat was covered by the Americans. Miramon said afterwards that he hesitated whether he should follow up his victory or not, but he judged from the accuracy of the firing that the Americans were covering the retreat, and concluded he had better not.

THE PRISONERS WERE HARSHLY TREATED AT FIRST.

They slept on the bare floor, and for a day or two were but poorly supplied with food. The advice of Madame Salm-Salm and her intercession with Escobedo obtained them better accommodation. They were removed to another and more commodious convent—that of La Capuchina—and their friends were allowed to send them wines, provisions and clothing. The adventures of this lady would form a strange chapter of romance. She was twice fired on when passing the lines at the city of Mexico under a flag of truce. She was held prisoner for two days in Guadalupe by General Diaz for distributing money among the Austrian prisoners at Chapultepec, and finally received a passport, or rather an order, to quit the country for Europe. On this passport she actually traveled to Queretero and San Luis, during the siege of the former town, attended only by a little Mexican maid servant. It is said that Maximilian, weakened and prostrated as he has been since the surrender by dysentery, wept like a child when he heard of the heroic exertions this made on his behalf. The Hungarian hussars and the other foreign troops of the late Imperial army, were distributed in various parts of the town as prisoners.

THE MEXICAN RANK AND FILE WERE MUSTERED INTO THE LIBERAL ARMY.

The Emperatric regiment marched down to the Alameda to be divested of the handsome uniform they latterly have never honored. "Form in line, two deep," "Sit down," "Strip," were the words of command, and in three minutes six hundred naked Mexicans were scorching in the sun. The *lepis* were given to one Liberal regiment, the jackets to another, and the pants to a third. The crestfallen Emperatriz troops then attired themselves in the ragged, cast-off garments of their future companions. It was all intensely ceremonial. "Swapping lice," a friend called it, with more truth than elegance.

BEFORE THE BETRAYAL.

On the 10th of April, the third anniversary of Maximilian's acceptance of the crown of Mexico, Aguirre, a member of his cabinet, waited on him, with an address as from the citizens of Queretaro. His reply is dignified, and has the air of a firm belief that he was chosen Emperor by the people of Mexico. He says:

"At the moment of the evacuation of our territory by the foreigners, when the last ties were severed—ties that of watching over the integrity of our country and protecting her hard-attained independence—was completed, I believed that my further remaining at the head of the nation would be an obstacle. I have therefore, in consequence of this doubt, a legal council, composed by my care of men of all parties, and of the most pronounced political colors, to place in their hands, and on their responsibility, all of the acts and documents on this question, so delicate and important for my conscience. The opinion of the council being prompt and almost unanimous, I could but aggrave unnecessarily on my part to abandon, in the actual moment of crisis, the post to which the nation had called me. I consequently consented to dedicate myself a second time to the arduous task, which obstacles innumerable render more difficult every day, but at the same time, yielding to my most decided and innocent impulses, before leaving Orizaba to return to the capital, I convoked the national Congress and constitutional Congress, intending to submit with readiness to the final decision of my fellow-citizens, and proceeding to lay before them, also, all the acts, documents and accounts of my government, which, with the approbation I counted to find in their judgment and that of the entire world. You, sirs, know why that Congress was never freely and duly organized according to my intentions, because our antagonists have not like me, willingly submitted to the national will. The truth is, that acts already become historical, and which are known in either hemisphere, believed true and impartial Congress. Our duties as men and as citizens are clear. This now is the order. We have to defend our national independence, and we will do so until the last moment. Let us show that free action and dignity which are so long been prostrated under the absolute terrorism exercised by the colossal power of the United States. Let us, I said to you, when I left the capital, confide in Mexico and God should permit new perils to menace our beloved country, you should be found in your ranks for her independence and her integrity." Those who surround me by the difficulties and perils of to-day in Queretaro see that I have fulfilled my promise. The following year, on the same day, of memorable record, I said, That without blood, without pain, without martyrdom, no political formation so lasting or profound has ever been accomplished, adding, also, that I was still firm in the struggle which the vote of the nation had called me to carry on, and notwithstanding all the difficulties I would not falter in my duties. Here I am; I was not in the moment of danger that I was to abandon my post. And I am here! Ina, struggling cheerfully by your side. Let Lafayette be buried in Mexico, and not cross the sea to recover, John Kelly. Franklin engine, leg broken and severely injured about the body; Wm. Mitchell, Washington engine, severely injured; Amos Kistone, Franklin engine, seriously; John Beck, Moyamensing Hose, cut on the head; Samuel Jaggers, Friendship engine, leg broken above the knee; Amos Jones, Lafayette Hose, severely injured, and not expected to recover. John Kelly, Franklin engine, leg broken and severely injured about the body; Wm. Mitchell, Washington engine, severely injured; Amos Kistone, Franklin engine, seriously; John Beck, Moyamensing Hose, cut on the head; Samuel Jaggers, Friendship engine, leg broken above the knee; Amos Jones, Lafayette Hose, severely injured, and not expected to recover. John Kelly, Franklin engine, leg broken and severely injured about the body; Matthew Feney, aged seventeen years, severely injured; John Ellis, Washington engine, dangerously hurt; Edward Reg—, Washington engine, dangerously hurt; Joseph Franklin, Shiffler Hose, severely injured; a member of the Franklin engine, with his ankle cut; Wm. Butler, Washington engine, badly injured; Wm. Peters, leg broken and otherwise injured. George Ashman, of the Good Will, had his collar bone broken by some one on the roof of the building No. 132 South Eighth street throwing a trap door off. Mr. Ashman was on a ladder, and, being struck, was precipitated to the sidewalk. He was removed to his home. The sad affair has cast quite a gloom over the city.

PHILADELPHIA, June 20.—There have been no further deaths or injuries received by the burning of the American Varieties Theatre last evening. About thirty persons were wounded. The following is a partial list of the sufferers: Charles Dailey, John Lutz, Colbell Deets, John W. Earnest, Henry Scribner. Wounded—Wm. Nutchell, Amos Kesling, John Breck, Samuel Juggles, Amos Jones, not expected to recover; John Kelly, Matthew Ferry, John Ellis, Edward Reed, Joseph Franklin, Wm. Butler, Wm. Walters, George Ashman.

HIGHLY INTERESTING.

NEW YORK, June 20, 1867.

MASONIC ESCORT FOR THE PRESIDENT.

It is intended by the Masonic Fraternity of this city to honor President Johnson, on his visit to-morrow, with an escort of Knights Templar.

INHUMAN TREATMENT.

Chas. Potter, Captain of the bark Eagle, was brought before the United States Commissioner this morning, charged with having caused the death of John Emery, cook of the vessel, on the voyage from New York to France, by cruel and inhuman treatment.

MURDERER SENTENCED.

Jeremiah O'Brien has been sentenced to execution, August 9th, for the murder of the courtesan, Kate Smith.

RIO JANEIRO.

The steamer North America, from Rio Janeiro, May 25th, has arrived. There was no sickness there. The cholera excitement has subsided. The United States steamer Brooklyn would leave for home about the 6th of July.

EMANCIPATION IN CUBA.

It is reported from Cuba that a Royal decree has been received from Spain freeing all colored children born of slave parents in the Island on and after the 1st of July next.

THE DUNDERBERG LEAKY.

A leak has, it is said, been discovered in the ram Dunderberg.

FAREWELL TO THE IRISH DELEGATES.

A large audience assembled in the Jane Street church, Fifth Avenue, last evening, to bid farewell to the delegates from the Scotch and Irish Presbyterian churches, who have been on a visit to this country for several weeks past.

FELL DEAD.

Rev. Thornton A. Mills, Secretary of Education for the Ministry in the Presbyterian church, fell dead at Hoboken, yesterday afternoon.

FRESHET.

A freshet at Sing Sing, Tuesday, carried away a large number of buildings on the Kill, including Terwilliger's sash and blind factory. The loss aggregates over $100,000.

THE PHILADELPHIA CASUALTY.

The Burning of the American Theater---Eleven Firemen Killed and Thirty Wounded.

PHILADELPHIA, June 20.—The fire at the American Theater, it is supposed, originated in the stable on Sansom street, occupied by Mr. Fox, and situated immediately under the dressing rooms. The total loss by the fire is estimated at one hundred thousand dollars, on which there is an insurance of only thirty-five thousand. The actors and dancegoes escaped in their stage dresses, and lost everything they had in the world.

The front wall of the theater fell about twenty minutes to eleven o'clock, and the firemen complain that to the inefficiency of the police is the loss of life due. The following list of casualties are reported:

Killed—James Dotty, Hibernia engine, a member of the Franklin engine, name unknown, head mashed; John Lutz, Hibernia engine, a fireman dressed in Scotch cap and striped pantaloons; Caleb Beetz, Washington engine; John Earnest, Franklin engineer, a member of the Columbia hose, head mashed in, and could not be recognized by the members of his company; a young man dressed in citizen's clothes, aged about twenty years.

Wounded—Henry Scribner, Washington engine, seriously; Wm. Mitchell, Washington engine, severely injured; Amos Kistone, Franklin engine, seriously; John Beck, Moyamensing Hose, cut on the head; Samuel Jaggers, Friendship engine, leg broken above the knee; Amos Jones, Lafayette Hose, severely injured, and not expected to recover. John Kelly, Franklin engine, leg broken and severely injured about the body; Matthew Feney, aged seventeen years, severely injured; John Ellis, Washington engine, dangerously hurt; Edward Reg—, Washington engine, dangerously hurt; Joseph Franklin, Shiffler Hose, severely injured; a member of the Franklin engine, with his ankle cut; Wm. Butler, Washington engine, badly injured; Wm. Peters, leg broken and otherwise injured. George Ashman, of the Good Will, had his collar bone broken by some one on the roof of the building No. 132 South Eighth street throwing a trap door off. Mr. Ashman was on a ladder, and, being struck, was precipitated to the sidewalk. He was removed to his home. The sad affair has cast quite a gloom over the city.

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MEXICO.

Maximilian's Trial Again Postponed.

Santa Anna Captured by Liberals.

He is Sentenced to be Hanged.

NEW YORK, June 20.—The *Herald's* San Luis Potosi special says: Maximilian's trial was to have been resumed to-morrow, but his counsel not having arrived from the Capital, the case will again be postponed. General Miramon's relations, who are in this city, have secured counsel in his behalf, and the probabilities grow great that the trial will be postponed on one pretext and another, till after the fall of Mexico City and Vera Cruz, and till after the arrival of the American Minister. Meanwhile, to allay the popular excitement and satisfy the army, which has grown clamorous for Maximilian's blood, executions are being constantly and constantly circulated. Bogus proclamations, purporting to be signed by him, are issued here in the very seat of government and passed off as genuine. Every day's delay is favorable to order to bring the fallen Emperor in contempt.

The growing insubordination of the military chieftains to the Central Government causes uneasiness here. Deserters are forming themselves into bands, and robbing on the roads around San Luis Potosi very unease.

Up to the date of June 3d, the siege of the Capital still progressed. Gen. Diaz was aiming at reducing the Capital in the same manner as Queretaro, and every day's report of Escobedo's army, and the whole of Corona's, with the exception of 3,000 cavalry, sent to Jalisco to bring Gen. Lapado to terms, have reinforced General Diaz. No one can say how long they can carry the Capital by assault if he chose.

The *Times* says a report was received in Havana just as the steamer Eagle left, that Santa Anna landed April 7th on the 8th but was compelled to reembark. He then went to Shisal, where the Liberals captured him. He was subjected to a military trial, and sentenced to be hanged on the 9th.

THE TURF.

Jerome Park Races New York.

NEW YORK, June 20.—To-day was the second day of the racing at Jerome Park. The first race for the Westchester cup had four starters, Gilroy, Loadstone, Onward and Dazzle. The first named was the favorite against the field. Distance two and

The Daily Commercial

FRIDAY, JUNE 21, 1867.

THE COMMERCIAL *is the largest daily paper in the State, and gives daily one-fourth more reading than any other paper in Pittsburgh. It is the only Pittsburgh paper that uses the telegraph liberally, gives full market reports, and all the news of the day.*

DAILY PRESS OF PITTSBURGH.

The following were the receipts for advertising by the leading daily papers in Pittsburgh, for the two months ending March 1, 1867, at which date the tax law ceased:

COMMERCIAL, - - - -	$15,168 00
Gazette, - - - - -	12,486 14
Chronicle, - - - - -	12,125 00
Dispatch, - - - - -	12,051 79
Post, - - - - -	7,865 15

The receipts by the same papers from the same source, for the fourteen months ending March 1, 1867, were as follows:

COMMERCIAL, - - - -	$78,338
Dispatch, - - - - -	75,616
Chronicle, - - - - -	68,610
Gazette, - - - - -	65,100
Post, - - - - -	35,042

THE Republicans in their conventions and local meetings are taking distinct ground in favor of the Free Railroad Law, and we take it that as a matter of course the State Convention next week will do the same thing. The Democratic party, not being for it, kept silence. They might just as well have taken the position of hostility at once, for that is what silence means.

IF Mr. GREELEY wants to know what the Republicans in Pennsylvania think of his going bail for JEFF. DAVIS, let him read the resolutions adopted by the Westmoreland County Convention. If the Republican papers—which Mr. GREELEY styles "the insects"—have spoken plainly in condemning the proceeding, it is apparent they have but reflected the sentiment entertained by the great body of the Republicans. The truth is "the insects" are very numerous.

THE resignation of the District Commanders would be but the natural consequence of the interference of the President. But we sincerely hope not one of them will resign, but that all of them will bear this new spasm of rebellion for the brief period it will be necessary. General SHERIDAN, in particular, has much reason for indulging in resentment, but there are stronger ones why he should keep cool and not think of throwing up his hand. The country is at his back and he can rely on being sustained every time he cuts off a rebel head—no matter in what disguise it may be found.

ALTHOUGH the regret for the loss of Gen. SICKLES from the Department of the Carolinas would be general, yet every one can readily perceive why an officer like him should desire to be relieved. The reason for Gen. SICKLES's request is not given, but it cannot be doubted what it is—the antagonism engendered by the course of the President, but for whom the work of reconstruction would go forward prosperously to the end. Considering how well Gen. SICKLES has done, more especially the danger of having a mere tool of the Executive in his place, it is greatly to be hoped he will not be relieved.

THE visit by the Royal Heads of Europe to Paris does not appear to have been a perfect love-feast. They may have got on well enough with the Emperor, but not so with the people. To say nothing about the little affair whereby the Czar came near being shot on the spot, he was insulted to such a degree by cries of *Vive la Pologne*, that he openly showed resentment. This occurred at the Hotel Clany and Palais de Justice, and it is said the bar and judges feel so mortified that they will express their regrets in an address. The King of Prussia fared no better, for he was openly styled by the *gamins* of Paris "Baron Brisee," a nick name likely to stick. It was the name of a great-little man who won renown by writing extensively on cookery.

THE Boston *Advertiser* thinks the newspaper reports on the meat question in Chicago, Cincinnati and Pittsburgh may be "somewhat exaggerated." Not a whit—so far as our city is concerned; in fact, the picture, bad as it is, has been considerably toned down, and we presume such has been the case in the other cities named. In view of the revealed state of things, our Boston contemporary remarks:

"Cincinnati has taken energetic action to remedy the nuisance, and if other cities do not follow her example it will not be for want of a warning on the part of the press. We commend the fact to the officers of those places, and trust that the reform in their markets may speedily manifest itself throughout."

Whether Pittsburgh will follow the excellent example set by Cincinnati, is yet to be ascertained. We are unwilling, as yet, to think our authorities will long remain indifferent to their duty and the welfare of the community for which they are supposed to have in some sort a jealous care. We hope they will remember the dog days are at hand.

IN ANOTHER LIGHT

The Reconstruction Law itself shows that the country is not in its natural and healthy condition. The necessity for such a law, and also its provisions, in detail, demonstrate this. An argument, therefore, designed to illustrate the relations between the military and civil departments of the government, may be sound and forcible, when applied to the normal condition of affairs, and seriously unsound and dangerous, if applied to the country when in a state of disorder or insurrection. This we conceive to be the character of the line of argument that runs through the Attorney General's opinion, in reference to the authority and function of the Military District Commanders.

It is undoubtedly true, that the main design of military organization and force is to preserve and support the civil administration of government, and not to supercede or annul it. This is what the military power in the Southern States is now doing, as to the civil administration of the General Government. And it only interferes with local civil government, when this is, as a sequence of the rebellion, incompatible with, or antagonistic to the civil administration of the United States Government over its entire domain. And it is clearly as much the prerogative and duty of the Union Government to exercise its military power, if necessary, in suppressing opposition from local civil authorities, as it would be if that opposition to its laws were raised by military force.

The purpose of the special legislation of Congress, under which the military commanders are acting, is to restore order and civil authority in the Southern States, as constituent portions of the United States. For reaching this design, a process of procedure is prescribed and in part it is left to the discretion of commanders. But the removal of whatever obstruction they may meet with in furthering the grand purpose of the law is undoubtedly embraced in their sphere of duty. And we can imagine no obstructions more proper to exercise this prerogative upon than those local functionaries, of whatever kind and by whomsoever placed in office, who employ their official influence and power for impeding the work of Reconstruction and for frustrating the laws of Congress in relation to it. The removal of such officials by General SHERIDAN in Louisiana, and the necessary appointment of others in their place, come, therefore, fairly within the line of his duty. The morbid political condition, that rendered the Reconstruction Law and his appointment under it necessary, rendered his action both necessary and proper.

The mode in which the officials were appointed is not an essential consideration in this view of the case. No matter by whom or how they were placed in office. It is their action, as an obstacle to the restoration of order in the relation of the States with the Union, that furnishes the cause of their removal. Had they been appointed by the Commanders themselves, subsequent action adverse to the reconstruction of the Government, would have been sufficient ground for their removal. And the President has no occasion, therefore, to construe their removal—that of Governor WELLS, for example—as infringing on his dignity or prerogative. A mistake being made, its correction, and not a persistence in it, is the proper thing to be done.

SANTA ANNA TURNS UP

As any revulsion in Mexico seems to be incomplete without SANTA ANNA, the newspapers have made him appear at Tampico, with the accompaniment of the inevitable Proclamation, and the almost equally inevitable adhesion of the city to his standard. But, at the same time, SANTA ANNA's nephew and namesake publishes in New York a remarkable statement, in reference to him, expressing the belief that the old General is in this country, in a state of concealment, probably with his own consent, but in a feeble condition of mind and the dupe of designing men, who are expecting to derive large gains from the General's estates in Mexico.

The statement of the nephew is that his uncle after residing in Elizabeth, New Jersey, and the city of New York, went nearly a year ago to Staten Island and resided in the house of J. NAPHEGYI, a Hungarian, who with a few other persons had gained an ascendancy over him, by persuading him that they were preparing a scheme for an expedition into Mexico with him at the head of it. Hearing that his uncle was rich, the nephew called to see him, but was refused by those about the house. This he did several times in March and May last. But he learned that SANTA ANNA had, last November, been induced to sign a mortgage for $750,000 on his estates in Mexico and St. Thomas. On this mortgage, bonds were to be issued and sold, to raise money for the expedition. The first instalment of interest falls due on the 1st of July, and it is supposed that in default of payment, the mortgage is to be foreclosed, and the old General stripped of his large estates for the benefit of the intriguers. As late as the 21st of May, the nephew calling to see the General was denied admission to him, but received a note from him, or purporting to come from him, as follows:

"DEAR ANTONIO: I am sickly just now, and it is impossible for me to see you. I wish to see you too, but it shall be Wednesday after to-morrow. HA. S. Nobody will put an obstacle, and with this note you shall present yourself. Your uncle that loves you. ANTONIO."

Believing this to be *actitious*, he called several times, but failed to see the General, various pretexts being assigned. On the fourth of this month he called and found that NAPHEGYI had removed, and the General, it was said, had gone two weeks before to Havana. Again, he called on the tenth and was told that his uncle was in, but going to his room he did not find him.

Young SANTA ANNA conjectures that his uncle, enfeebled by age, is the dupe of others, that he is still in this country, that the *bonds* are playing a part in the affair; and he assures the public that the property is in such a condition that it cannot be taken for the bonds. A short time will shed light on the curious story.

A New York letter, dated the 19th inst., indulges in the following speculation and statements.

It leaks out to-day that old Santa Anna actually left Staten Island some weeks ago, arrived in Mexico and unfurl the flag of the Republic on his own account in opposition to Juarez. The fact that some such expedition was on foot was stated in this correspondence some six weeks since, and there are many parties between Wall street and Staten Island, unconnected with newspapers, who had knowledge of the fact. I may also add, that since the ex-Dictator himself sailed, there is reason to believe another vessel has followed him with volunteers. Parties in the Juarez interest here, however, have no faith in his ability to maintain himself, and expect to hear, ere long, if he has really effected a landing at Tampico, he has been cut up; or that, following the precedent in the Maximilian case, he will be held until some of his friends come forward to redeem him.

Since the above was written, a report has reached us that SANTA ANNA landed first at Vera Cruz, but on being compelled re-embark, again landed at Sissal, where being captured by the Liberalists, was tried and condemned to be shot on the 8th inst. Further news on this point will be awaited with deep interest.

SYMPATHETIC BY TURNS

It is decidedly interesting to behold how the virtuous sympathy and indignation of some of the Democratic press are aroused about the doings of the militia in Tennessee. Without expressing an opinion of the truth or falsity of their statements, or of the right or wrong of the case, we say it is "interesting" to discover that the latent sympathy of the Democratic press has at last become active and visible, and even conspicuous and clamorous. It must have been an error, to say, as was often said during the rebellion, that the Democrats were lacking in sympathy, because they never expressed any concern, much less any horror, at the atrocities committed on Union people in Tennessee. They had sympathy, but it did not run in the direction of Union sufferers. The sickening accounts of wrongs and miseries, inflicted on the Union loving people of East Tennessee by their barbarous oppressors, in the interest of the rebellion, did not penetrate the inner dark chamber where their sympathy was garnered. But stories of the doings of the militia, under the laws of the State, excite attention, and throw them into spasms of sympathetic agony.

The condition of society in some parts of Tennessee is no doubt bad enough. That it is made worse than it would otherwise be, by the legislation of the State and by the authorized means of maintaining order, we have no reason to believe. And we do not believe that it is half as bad as it was during the real "reign of terror" there, when the Union people were under the heel of the Confederacy. The return of the defeated rebels to their homes, raging with hatred of the Government and of the Union party in the ascendent in their own State, has no doubt been followed by many angry collisions in neighborhoods, and probably by acts of violence and revenge. But the complaints of rebels, and the furious sympathy of Northern Democrats, and the appeals of the rebels of Tennessee to ANDREW JOHNSON against Governor BROWNLOW, all combined, fail to prove to us that the Tennessee laws and administration are any too strict, or that they set heavily upon any but criminal and turbulent people.

Like complaints, like sympathy and like appeals have been made, with reference to our military commanders in other parts of the South, where they have to do with the same seditious and turbulent kinds of people. In these cases the commanders are known to have acted wisely and prudently and justly. But the mere fact that they, from a sense of duty, and in obedience to the laws of Congress, are obliged to thwart the wishes and measures of rebel politicians, raises against them the complaints of those rebels, the abuse of the Democratic press, and appeals to ANDREW JOHNSON the President. The opposition to Union rule in Tennessee is probably of the same character, mere rebel squirming under wholesome government.

But whether this be so or not, the assumption of an extraordinary humanity, the virtuous indignation, the onionry tears of the Democracy on the occasion, after years of stolid indifference to the sufferings of Union people in the South, exhibit a sight that is interesting, decidedly interesting. It shows a command of the "feelinks" that is marvelous, to be able to repress and display them at pleasure. This philosophy must be a cross of the old Stoic with the tearful NIOBE.

A STEAMBOAT has arrived at St. Paul from Green Bay direct in nine days, through the Fox river. She is one hundred and thirty-three feet long, thirty feet wide, and of three hundred tons burden, with a capacity of seven thousand bushels of wheat in her hold. The route for Green Bay is through the Lower Fox, Lake Winnebago and the Upper Fox to Portage City, and then through the Wisconsin to Prairie du Chien.

A WRITER describing the minerals in the Paris Exhibition says: Illinois is also excellently represented. The collection is creditable to the State and the railroad company—both of whom have co-operated in getting it together. The Galena mines are illustrated by various cubes of galena, and the coal district by various and remarkable specimens of black diamonds. Pennsylvania has not thought it necessary to make an effort. Indeed, it is a little singular that the best mineral selections are those which come from the greatest distances. The States that were near to the coast have dawdled and talked and done nothing. Pennsylvania sends a few fine specimens of iron and coal, but nothing that indicates the extraordinary wealth of the State.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Nicholson pavement is being put down in different parts of Cincinnati and in other cities. Though costing the greatest outlay, it is believed experience has proved it the best. The *Tract* newspaper speaks of the advantage it offers to the feet of horses as a very important consideration.

Dr. Pollion, of France, says that a cold in the head can be cured by inhaling hartshorn. The inhalation by the nose should be seven or eight times in five minutes.

In Springfield a boy six years old, son of an Irishwoman, stole $95 from his mother and disposed of it among his playmates. To punish him for the theft, his mother tied him hand and foot to a post, and kept him stark naked out of doors in sun and storm every day for a week. Not content with such brutal treatment she kept him for a fortnight longer tied in a similar way to a bed-post in the house. The boy will be quite sure to do worse next time.

A letter from Rome says that among the notabilities now in that city is a ritualist clergyman of the Anglican Church who appears at all the Roman Catholic ceremonies, attired in the full dress of a pilgrim or hermit, and assists most devoutly all the religious functions of the season.

It is expected that one mile of the railroad up Mount Washington will be completed about the middle of July, and that then cars will run that distance to a place called "Wannbock Junction," two miles from the top. The average grade of the road is thirteen hundred feet to the mile.

The Chicago *Times* prints the following account of a recent occurrence in St. Louis: A crowd had gathered on a corner, and an excited individual, panting with heat, rushed up to the scene, exclaiming, "What's the matter?" "Only a man killed," was the reply. "Oh! is that all? I thought it was a dog fight."

In the twelve champagne cases which are now on trial at New York, for alleged undervaluation by the importers, the government would have lost $1,000,000 had the frauds been successful. Similar cases have lately been decided in favor of the government at Boston and San Francisco.

The Irish newspapers state that the tide of emigration from Ireland continues, and as it does not show any signs of diminution, the probability is that in the course of a very few years the population will be reduced sufficiently to satisfy those who think that the number of inhabitants is too great at present in comparison with the resources of the country.

Mackerel, owing to the success of the fisheries, are very cheap in New England. Last week they were selling at Newburyport, Mass., at but two cents a piece.

In New York $20,000 have been voted to celebrate the Fourth of July. More than half of it will go into the pockets of the "suckers."

The Fremont (Ohio) *Journal* says the cherries and peaches in that vicinity promise a splendid crop. The *Journal* says: The cherry trees are loaded with fruit, and there will be a heavy crop of peaches, unless some "killing frost" comes hereafter.

A St. Louis dispatch says Mike McCool will train in that city preparatory to his fight with Jones, notwithstanding the announcement to the contrary. It is expected that in a few days he will get down to his work and place himself in condition as soon as possible. Dublin Tricks is his trainer; the same one who attended him before his match with Davis.

The raft Nonpareil was spoken on the 15th about 250 miles off Sanky Hook by the Prussian bark Pidan. The raft had then been eight days out, and had made only one-fifteenth of her passage. At that rate it will take her something like four months to reach Southampton, if her brave crew don't bring up in "Davy's Locker," before the expiration of that period of time.

As proof of the benefits of co-operation, it is stated that in Paris clerks and others who have permanent employment and fixed salaries, organize themselves into a society. They purchase goods wholesale, and retail them at cost price to the members of their associations, the difference between the wholesale and retail prices being about thirty per cent. They may borrow money even at ten per cent. on the mortgage of their salaries. This would leave them a profit of twenty per cent.

The rush of travel toward Europe appears to be slacking up somewhat, a fact less agreeable, perhaps, to the steamer companies than to travelers, who are apt to think their own comfort promoted just in proportion as the crowd decreases.

PERSONAL.

—Gen. Garibaldi, it is stated, "has commenced a three-volume novel with priests for its principal characters and Rome for the scene of action. He is also engaged on a history of his public life."

—Mrs. Woodman of Swanzey, 93 years old, rode five miles and back a few days ago to attend the funeral of Mrs. Lydia Buffington, of Somerset, who was nearly 96 when she died.

—The Emperor of Russia seems to have made the most of his time in Paris. He telegraphed, in advance, for a private box at the well known theater, Varieties, of the Boulevard Montmatre and went to see the buffoonery of that play house on the very evening of his arrival in Paris. On Sunday, like a good Greek, he went to church in the morning, in the Russian Church; in the afternoon, like a bad Frenchman, he regaled himself at the races, in company with the French Emperor.

—The Springfield *Republican* is severe on Thackeray. It says: Thackeray was by nature a singularly coarse man—coarse in thought, and coarse in expression, and those who were intimate with him often wondered how well he simulated refinement in his books. It added, without further specification, that "his first request on landing in this country, on his first visit, was about the last one that a well-bred gentleman would have ventured to remark." It winds up with a relation of Thackeray's rudeness to a daughter of James Pedgru, of South Carolina, and the lady's spirited reply. This is presenting the great satirist in an entirely new aspect.

—Delmonico, who addresses the palate of New York, returns an income of $200,564. Dr. Bushnell, who addresses the intellect of the country, returns an income of $400.

—Forney has heard Spurgeon preach, and writes home to his "two papers, both daily," that he "would rather be Charles H. Spurgeon, surrounded with the love of the rescued souls of the working people of his parish, than the Lord-Bishop of a thousand churches of England." Mr. F. is neither.

—Whenever a President of the United States visits Boston, it is said to have been the invariable custom of Harvard College to confer an honorary degree upon him. President Johnson's visit this month will, therefore, probably procure him the degree of LL.D.

—John Williams, son of Rev. Eleazer Williams, the Dauphin or lost Bourbon Prince, is captain of a steamboat on Lake Winnebago.

—Gen. Joseph E. Johnston has been appointed President of the Charleston, Memphis and Topeka Railway, via Atlanta and Decatur.

—Ex-Governor Letcher, of Virginia, says that in the early days of secession many persons, since in high civil and military positions in the North, wrote encouraging letters to the secession leaders. The documentary proof of such aid and comfort was contained in the correspondence addressed to the Governor, which he had prepared for publication, but which was totally destroyed when Gen. Hunter burned his house in 1864.

—General Wright, late superintendent of the Union Pacific railroad, Kansas division, started from Salina on Saturday, June 8, for Pond Creek, nearly 200 miles west from Fort Harker, with a party of one hundred men, and a escort of one company of cavalry, to survey a route for a railroad to New Mexico; thence he will strike across to Santiago, on the coast of California. The party expect to be in the field about two years. Several young men of high families are in the party, a son of Senator Drake, of Missouri; a son of Mr. Brewster, Attorney General of Pennsylvania, and others.

—Jefferson Davis was born in Tod county, Kentucky, and was sixty years old on the 3d day of June.

—An English habit of which the French Empress complains, is that vulgar curiosity which, under the guise of respect, almost mobs her Majesty when she visits the English department. Two lines are formed, and she is forced to pass through this avenue of bowing and curious flesh and blood. The illustrious lady comes to see like others, and not to be seen.

—The Boston *Transcript* says: "It is well settled in the minds of many persons in this vicinity who the big villain is that planned the ruin of old Jacob Barker, of New Orleans, and concocted the scheme for robbing the Sub-Treasury of that city of over one million dollars." That is sufficiently mysterious, truly.

A cow worth having is possessed by a farmer of Westfield, Massachusetts. She is said to be of the Ayrshire and Durham breeds, weighs 1,600 pounds, and gives on an average over 60 pounds of milk per day. Her greatest yield this season was 65¾ pounds, and the day following she gave 64 pounds. From November 1, 1865, to November 1, 1866, besides a supply of milk, cream and butter for family use, the owner sold $150 worth of milk from this single cow.

GRAIN FROM CALIFORNIA.—California expects to compete hereafter with the Eastern States in supplying the grain market of Europe. The *Alta California* says: "The year the greatest want has been sufficient shipping to carry away the surplus crop to foreign markets. Hereafter we shall not be troubled on that account, as the shippers and grain-dealers of the Eastern States and Europe now understand that we have a large trade upon which they can rely. With a freely competition in shipping, San Francisco, even by way of Cape Horn, can always reach the markets of Europe with her grain a little cheaper than Chicago, so that our farmers will have the advantage of those of Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin and Iowa in price, and double or treble the advantage in production to the acre planted."

Registration in Richmond.

The first day of the registration in Richmond was greeted with very different emotions by two classes of its citizens. For our knowledge of those emotions we are indebted to the representations made in papers entirely devoted to the interests, and swayed by the prejudices, of one of them. The *Enquirer* says: "Our people are alarmed, and they do well to be alarmed." It adds that, "with all our efforts at counteraction, the agitators in our midst and the political emissaries from outside have organized the blacks against the whites, with an approach to unanimity." This, the *Enquirer* says, is especially the case in cities and towns, but "the malign influence is extending to the country" to such a degree that the intolerance among the negroes "is almost as great as in New England."

It appears that the efforts to get the negro vote has been made as vigorously by the *Enquirer* and its party, as by the "conspirators" and "emissaries." Their regret is that they failed and others succeeded. And now the whites, of the old Virginian style, are frantically exhorted to register, if he would be "true to Virginia, and true to the skin he wears." "If there is a white man in Virginia who neglects this, he is false to his skin." This is truly a weighty consideration, but we presume the darkey makes use of the same, as an argument on his side too.

The editor becomes more tranquil and more hopeful when he goes among realities than when startled with the operations of his fancy. At the polls, he sees the darkies chatting, gesticulating, discussing, all anxious to register. The officers, he is free to admit, "endeavored to discharge their duty justly and impartially." And he is evidently gratified with the first day's work, in one ward of the city, which gave the names of 187 whites and 144 blacks. How many of the former will vote with the "conspirators" and "emissaries" is not stated, so that the registration affords no criterion for judging of the strength of parties.

Petroleum as Fuel.

Mr. A. C. Stimers, Naval Engineer, writes to the New York *Times* in response to the inquiry regarding the "original source of the steam that is taken from the boiler and passed into the retort that generates the vapors that make the heat that raises the steam in the boiler."

The introduction of superheated steam into the retort where the air is vaporized, he writes, is not essential to the making a fire and getting up steam, but it is to burning said vapor with the completeness of combustion necessary for it to compete with coal as a steam fuel. In burning the vapors of petroleum it is necessary that every particle of the vapors shall come into close contact with a corresponding particle of atmospheric air; but air and the vapors of the oils appear to have the same repellant qualities as oil and water, and do not mix enough to prevent the formation of a thick black smoke, and the heat developed is comparatively very small. All who have attempted the use of petroleum for a steam fuel, adds Mr. S., appear to have early learned the great advantage of introducing superheated steam to the vapors. When this is done the air mixes readily with the compound, and a more complete combustion is effected. Although steam could be raised in a boiler from burning the oil vapor only, yet it is done much more quickly and pleasantly if a supply of steam can be had.

WHEN the military bill passed Congress the Republican press in the non-reconstructed States numbered fifteen small journals, only four of which were dailies. There are now thirty-six, of which fourteen are dailies, several are tri-weeklies, and the remainder published weekly. All of them have greatly improved in tone and vigor, and a number are quite able.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HIGH SCHOOL
EXAMINATION.

The ANNUAL EXAMINATION of applicants for admission to the PITTSBURGH HIGH SCHOOL, will commence

MONDAY, 24TH INST., at 9 O'CLOCK A. M.
By order of the Central Board of Education,
JOHN A. SERGEANT, Secretary.

STRAWBERRIES.

Our crop of Strawberries this season is very large and superior, and includes JUCUNDA, OUR NO. 700, FILLMORE, AGRICULTURIST, GOLDEN SEEDED, BURR'S NEW PINE, TRIUMPH DE GAND, WILSON, etc. Families, Hotels, Restaurants and Dealers furnished on the most reasonable terms. Shipments made to any point desired, in neat and light boxes or baskets. WILSON is the most desirable variety for canning, and the berries ripening first are the best for this purpose. Our EXHIBITION will be on the 26th and 27th of this month. All orders left at our MARKET STAND, or

NO. 137 LIBERTY STREET,

Will receive prompt attention.

J. KNOX.

HERBST ORDINARY,
64 FOURTH STREET.

BREAKFASTS, DINNERS AND SUPPERS

Served daily in unsurpassed style to Ladies and Gentlemen.

ICE CREAM AND STRAWBERRIES

Served of superior quality to Ladies and Gentlemen, at all hours, at HERBST ORDINARY, 64 Fourth street.

MARVIN'S CRACKERS.

Sold fresh from the ovens at Factory Prices, at HERBST ORDINARY, 64 Fourth street.

CHEAPEST MEALS

In the city at HERBST ORDINARY, 64 Fourth st.

STRAWBERRY SHORT CAKE.

At HERBST ORDINARY for Dinner to-day.

BRADLEY
WOOLEN YARN FACTORY
FOR SALE.

The undersigned offers the following described Property for sale, viz:

A substantial Brick Building, three stories high, 94 feet long by 36 feet wide, with the addition of a good Dye House, 54 feet long by 26 feet wide, and a good Brick Tenement House, containing 7 rooms, with several other small out houses adapted to facilitating the manufactory.

MACHINERY—Viz: Two sets of 4 feet Jenks' Machines, with all the late improvements; 2 Spinning Mules, one containing 336 Spindles, and the other 264; Reels, Twisters, and other machinery suitable for carrying on the business, with a splendidly improved Dry Room. There is also room for three sets of machines in the Factory. The Factory is in operation, and those wishing to purchase would do well to call and examine same immediately. A splendid Boiler, Engine, (Governor attached to same,) are included in the above, and are warranted sufficient power to run three set of machines. For terms, &c., address or apply to

E. BRADLEY, Wheeling, W. V.

NICOLSON PAVEMENT.

The undersigned, assignee of the Patent Right of the Nicolson Pavement for Pittsburgh and the adjacent cities,

Is prepared to Contract for the Laying of this Pavement in this vicinity.

He may be addressed at the Office of HENRY J. MOORE, Esq., Recording Regulator of Pittsburgh, or at No. 71 DEARBORN STREET, CHICAGO. A specimen of the Pavement recently laid by him for the P. F. W. & C. Ry. Co., and for Messrs. E. Sellers & Co., may be seen at Penn and Wayne sts., at and near their intersection.

SAMUEL S. GREELEY.

PITTSBURGH
Lamp and Glass Company,
NO. 23 WOOD ST., PITTSBURGH, PA.
John Ross & Co.,

Manufacturers of all kinds of

LAMPS, LAMP BASES, CHIMNEYS, LANTERNS, &c.

Also, dealers in everything pertaining to the Lamp Trade. TUMBLERS, TABLE WARE, WINDOW GLASS, and everything in the Glass Line.

JONAS R. BUTTERFIELD. GILBERT M. M'MASTER. JOSEPH M. GAZZAM.

M'Master, Gazzam & Butterfield,

Attorneys and Counselors at Law

AND

SOLICITORS IN BANKRUPTCY,

PITTSBURGH.

Office, 98 GRANT ST., opposite the Cathedral. TF

JAMES H. PARKER,
Pork Packer,
AND DEALER IN
BACON, LARD, S. C. HAMS, BEEF, AND CINCINNATI LARD OIL,

TF No. 309 Liberty st., Pittsburgh, Pa.

ROEBLING'S
WIRE ROPE,

For Inclined Planes, Mines, all kinds of heavy hoisting, Ferries and Suspension Bridges, Guys, Stays, etc. A superior article of very pliable Rope constantly kept on hand and for sale by agents in stores and for filler ropes. For further information or circular apply to the manufacturer. JOHN A. ROEBLING, Trenton, N. J.

CANNED
FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

Winslow's Green Corn, Green Peas, Tomatoes, Lima Beans, Succotash, Peaches, Pears, Quinces, Plums, Cherries and Pineapples. Also, Sugar Dried Corn, for sale at the Family Grocery of

LEWIS & M'CLURE,
346 Liberty street.

TEA SETS
IN BRITTANIA OR SILVER PLATE.

ODD PIECES in the same, at the Housefurnishing Store of

T. H. RICHARDS,
30 Fifth street.

THE
GROVER & BAKER

Has stood the test on every conceivable kinds of work, and has outlived the criticisms and envy of all competitive and rival machines. For sale at No. 103 FIFTH STREET.

HORSES,
CARRIAGES AND BUGGIES,

Of the very best for Hire, at

HOWARD'S LIVERY STABLE,
First street, near Monongahela House.

Great attention paid to buying and selling Horses. Horses kept at Livery.

MOON & LAMPHEAR,
NOS. 3 AND 4 FULTON MARKET, N. Y.

Wholesale Dealers and Shippers of all kinds of

FRESH FISH.

All orders punctually attended to.

MANUFACTURERS ALL OVER the world prefer and recommend the

GROVER & BAKER

No. 1 and No. 9 MACHINES, as the best for their purposes. Call and examine them at

NO. 105 FIFTH STREET.

1867. FIRE WORKS. 1867.

City Headquarters.

We are now receiving for the coming Fourth a magnificent stock of H. P. DIEHL'S

FIRE WORKS.

These celebrated Works have been for years well and favorably known in this market as a VERY SUPERIOR ARTICLE as to QUALITY, BRILLIANCY and VARIETY OF COLORS. Being sole Agents for Western Pennsylvania, we are prepared to supply the Trade on the MOST REASONABLE TERMS.

Parties desiring Works for private display, will find a choice selection of Exhibition Pieces, together with a full assortment of STANDARD WORKS.

We have, also, a full assortment of the Celebrated Boston

IXL FIRE WORKS,

To which an examination of all Buyers are invited.

500 boxes No. 1 Gold Chop Fire Crackers.
25 boxes Extra Size Cannon Crackers.
500,000 No. 1 Torpedoes.
50,000 No. 1 Variegated Torpedoes.
50,000 Iron-clad Torpedoes, 25 in box.
20 gross Fire Cracker and Torpedo Caps.

REYMER & BROS.,
WHOLESALE CONFECTIONERS,
NOS. 126 & 128 WOOD ST.

TOOL REFINERS
THOS. S. CALHOUN
CARPENTER,
NO. 167 LACOCK STREET,
ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.,

MANUFACTURER OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF

CRUDE OIL,
Condensing and Water Tanks
AGITATORS,
BUILT ON THE MOST IMPROVED SYSTEM.

IRON TANK,
BOTTOMS AND TOPS.

AND ALL KINDS OF WORK OF THIS CLASS done for Refiners at the most reasonable terms and at the shortest notice. cod

HUNKEEPERS
SAVE YOUR MONEY

By taking your Spoons, Forks, Castors, &c., &c., to No. 3 St. Clair street, second door from the bridge, third floor, and have them replated with silver, and made as good as new, at very trifling cost. Silversmiths and Plumbers will find it to their advantage to give us a call, as we pay particular attention to Electro-plating, Electro-Gilding, Gold and Silver Fire Gilding, &c. Gurcha & Co. J. J. ALLOCK. cod

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE
UNION PACIFIC
RAIL ROAD CO.

Are now constructing a Railroad from

OMAHA, NEBRASKA,

Westward towards the Pacific Ocean, making with its connections an unbroken line

ACROSS THE CONTINENT.

The Company now offer a limited amount of their

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,

AT

SIX PER CENT. IN GOLD,

Ninety Cents on the Dollar.

This road was completed from Omaha 305 miles, west on the 1st of January, 1867, and is fully equipped, and trains are regularly running over it. The Company has now on hand sufficient Iron, Ties, etc., to finish the remaining portion to the eastern base of the Rocky Mountains, 214 miles, which is under contract to be done September 1st of this year, and it is expected that the entire road will be in running order from Omaha to its western connection with the Central Pacific, now being rapidly built eastward from Sacramento, Cal., during 1870.

Means of the Company.

Estimating the distance to be built by the Union Pacific to be 1,565 miles, the United States Government issues it Six per cent. Thirty-year Bonds to the Company as the road is finished at the average rate of about $48,230 per mile, amounting to $41,208,000.

The Company is also permitted to issue its own First Mortgage Bonds to an equal amount, and at the same time, which are hereby specially declared a *under First Mortgage on the entire line*, the bonds of the United States, *being subsequent to them.*

The Government makes a donation of 12,800 acres of land to the mile, amounting to 20,112,000, estimated to be worth $30,000,000, making the total resources, exclusive of the capital, $118,416,000; but the full value of the lands cannot now be realized.

The authorized Capital Stock of the Company is one hundred million dollars, of which five millions have already been paid in, and of which it is not supposed that more than twenty-five millions at most will be required.

The cost of the road is estimated by competent engineers to be about one hundred million dollars, exclusive of equipment.

Prospects for Business.

The railroad connection between Omaha and the Pacific coast is complete, and the carrying of the Union Pacific on the sections already finished for the month of May were $261,782. These sectional earnings alone will pay more than all much more than the interest on the Company's bonds, and the through business over the Union Pacific Railroad between the Atlantic and Pacific must be immense.

Value and Security of the Bonds.

The Company respectfully submit, that the above statement of facts fully demonstrates the security of their Bonds, and $ a portion of the earnings, and suggest that the Bonds now offered are less than ten million dollars on 517 miles of road, on which over seventy millions of dollars are expended, or upwards 330 miles of this road the cars are now running over the plains, and the Bonds are fully completed.

At the present rate of premium on gold these Bonds pay an annual interest on the present cost of

Nine Per Cent.,

and it is believed that on the completion of the road, like the Government Bonds, they will go above par. The Company intend to sell but a limited amount at the present low price, and after that will advance the price at their option.

Subscriptions will be received in New York by the CONTINENTAL NATIONAL BANK, No. 7 Nassau St., CLARK, DODGE & CO., Bankers, 51 Wall St., JOHN J. CISCO & SON, Bankers, No. 33 Wall St., and by BANKS AND BANKERS generally throughout the United States, of whom maps and descriptive pamphlets may be obtained. They will also be sent by mail from the Company's Office, No. 20 Nassau Street, New York, on application. Subscribers will select their own Agents in whom they have confidence, who alone will be responsible to them for the safe delivery of the Bonds.

JOHN J. CISCO,
TREASURER.
NEW YORK.

Subscriptions received in Pittsburgh by EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK;
CITIZENS " "
GERMAN " "
JAMES T. BRADY & CO., Bankers,
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TWENTY KEGS
SIX TWIST SMOKING TOBACCO,

On consignment and for sale by

ROBERT P. WEDDELL,
Corner of Smithfield and Water sts.

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DRY GOODS.

Brown Sheetings,
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Stripes, Tweeds,
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Prints and
Dress Goods,

AT

WHOLESALE,

M'ELROY, DICKSON & CO.

54 Wood Street.

WILL OPEN ON

MONDAY, JUNE 10, 1867,

A VERY LARGE STOCK OF

New Goods.

GOOD DARK PRINTS,

AT 10 CENTS.

Merrimack Prints,

AT 12 1-2 CENTS.

Plain Black and Gros Grain Silks,
Lawns,
Percales,
Table Diapers,
Tickings,

WHITE COUNTERPANES,

BONNETS, HATS, RIBBONS,
Flowers, &c., &c.,

Wholesale and Retail,

AT

WM. SEMPLE'S,

180 and 182 Federal Street,

ALLEGHENY CITY.

JUST OPENED
AT
Macrum & Carlisle's,
19 FIFTH STREET,
AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF

Sun Shades and Parasols,

NEW BUTTONS AND TRIMMINGS,

ENGLISH BONNET AND TRIMMING
RIBBONS,

SPRING SHADES OF THE BEST
Kid Gloves.
"STAR" SHIRTS,
BEST PAPER COLLARS.

We have just opened a full line of all sizes and colors of the celebrated

"SS" Kid Glove, $1 10 Per Pair.

We are authorized to guarantee every pair of the Gloves sold. Should they rip or tear putting on, they can be exchanged for another pair.

MACRUM & CARLISLE,
19 FIFTH STREET.

HATS AND CAPS.

FUR AND WOOL
HATS,
MENS', BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S,
ALL QUALITIES AND STYLES.
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ISAIAH WOODBURY,
DEALER IN
PAINTS AND VARNISHES,
Neats Foot, Tanners, Lard,
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OILS.
Naval Stores and Petroleum,
St. Louis Lead and Oil Company's
CASTOR OIL,
In Banker's Patent 5 and 10 Gallon Cans.
NEWFOUNDLAND OIL CO.'S CELEBRATED
Cod Liver Oil,
WARRANT

he Daily Commercial

ONE LITTLE CURL.

BY CARLO DUNN.

have a little curl of hair,
As golden as the sunbeam rays
Which warm with all their genial power
Its beauty cannot possibly.

Close to my lips I press the prize,
It may be weakness so to do,
But something tells me I may
In the excess I other woo.

his little curl of golden hair
Speaks to my heart of one who died,
A blessed boy, a cherub child,
And e'er invoked a father's pride.

me Summer's showers above his bed
Have sweetly bloomed and gone to rest,
ince but I held his little hand
Against my sad and aching breast.

above his sleep the snows white
Have softly gathered, like a crown,
and hidden from my sight the sod
The Winter grass-blades sere and brown.

ut when I'm with the rosers red,
Or with the Winter's whiter snow,
I little time is ever needed,
It is a lovely spot to know.

here, when the shadows of the night
Arise and drive the day afar,
ee him with his crown of light,
Look down from Heaven like a star.

ee his beauteous smile enshrined
In bright wave from the heart of day;
ear his sweet voice in the wind
That murmurs through each blossomed tree;

nd well I know that, could he leave
His home in God's pure realms of bliss
nd come and 'round my troubled wave,
The beauty of an angel's kiss.

ou may pronounce his sorrows vain,
And contrast me with Rachel mourning
ot dream you know a father's pain
When his first-born lies cold in death!

t hear the last tone of a voice,
The sweetest music to an ear,
o feel the rarest of all joys—
The richest gladness—disappear.

o see the shadow close about
The brightest ray that ever shone;
o see the coffin-lid shut out
The dearest child we've known.

nto the pain the future sends,
When death has made its heartstone drear,
hen e'er the silent form he kneels,
To weep above his loved one's bier,

, surely you'll not call me weak,
Because I love this lock of hair,
his curl which o'er my first-born's cheek
Once fluttered in the Summer air.

PARIS EXHIBITION.

liant Feature—Lilacs and Birds in Diamonds.

e most brilliant display at the Exhibition course, to be met with in the French and sh sections. Both are equally attractive, et there are great differences observable in styles, both of exhibition, and workman-

The former's jewelers occupy a large by themselves. This is completely filled hey have, moreover, spread out on every so that there really seems to be a glut of s in this deparment. Their wares are dis- d in small cases, or cabinets, around the of the apartment, and also in separate extending the whole length of the center. are all of uniform pattern, being with plate glass and lined with on velvet. The general effect is thus ly increased and the result is to attract an nous crowd, so that whatever may be the tion of the other portions of the building is invariably crammed. The wealth en- l in this small space is immense and re- s one in the variety and brilliancy of its s of the famous Green Vault at Dresden s the Sovereigns of Saxony for years de- d in the shape of precious stones of every for the richest of their silver mines. Dia- s and pearls, emeralds and rubies are here ck as hail stones and of most translucent y and splendor. The admirable taste and f the Parisian jewelers are everywhere owledged. One sees the results of

Leading Rebels in England.

l. Forney, in a recent letter, gives the foi- g personal information: But the most icant of all these indications is, as I have the fate which has overtaken the Confed- cause and the Confederate leaders. The re of Frazer, Trenholm & Co., the great e at Liverpool through which the rebels ed on their enormous transactions in cot- constructed and sent out their iron-clad , and paid their agents in Europe and Can- will lead to some rich disclosures. Our ernment, under the sagacious counsels of Charles Francis Adams, the Ameri- minister in London, had anticipated catastrophe, and will take care to preserve the aid of the British courts, whatever be left from the wreck of this once proud all-defying organization. Not less signifi- is the present condition of the most of the ederate leaders in London and Paris. John Breckinridge is frequently seen at the Lang- Hotel, where I am stopping, wofully ged in appearance, if not in opinions. A lomat who conversed with him a few days ays that Breckinridge did not hesitate to re against the good taste of the defeated leaders claiming any rights under the Con- tion which they had vainly fought to de- , and that, whatever others might do, proposed to submit to fate. Judah P. amin is a practitioner at the London and, unlike Breckinridge, does not entertain the slightest hope of being restored to the s he has doubly forfeited by his violated s to the American Republic, and now by new oath to the British Government. Mr. amin is the counsel of the celebrated C. S. leman, of Liverpool, the financial head and t of the Confederate cause during the re- on, and now heavily involved in the over- w of Fraser, Trenholm & Co. He is also to be the American editor of the London *ecopb*, and the writer of the articles that delight the Tory readers of that pretended eral paper, eulogistic of Jefferson Davis and "Lost Cause." The well-known George Sanders is also sojourning in London, has just passed through the ts of bankruptcy for certain individual ob- ions. The violent Lewis P. Wigfall of as, also here, is engaged in the precious ness of collecting the lists of the victims invested in the celebrated cotton loans of Confederate Government, and in the other rities of that miserable conspiracy itself. hope is that the British courts will decide, that the American Government will abide he decision, that the rebels enjoyed bellig- nt rights in the recent war, in which event credulous holders of these bonds are told by Wigfall that they will be reimbursed by conquering Government of the Union. ert Toombs, of Georgia, was recently in don, not less vehement than ever, though tally reduced in his physical proportions.

e Great Eastern a Skeleton Ship.

writer in an English paper gives the follow- account of a singular superstition connected h the Great Eastern:

he is a ship with two cases or skins, as they called; that is, she is almost like one ship d inside another. Between the inner and er skin workmen can crawl for repairs. adfully dark and sepulchral, of course, it is here, for, from the nature of the space, the rkmen must be completely closed in, except- at the spot at which he enters. Very few ths or shipwrights would care to work in alone, for to terrible spectres are supposed naunt the place. Almost all the men who e engaged in the construction of the vessel ieve that, somewhere there in the darkness thick air, lie two skeletons, which can never found till the vessel is broken up. These are remains of the smith and his riveter, the lat- being a lad. During the construction of the el, these two worked all through the week, ping full time, and their work, laid in between skins. The smith was an elderly man, of a ody temper, who made no friends, and was popular with his mates. No one had seen leaving work; nobody was interested about . But one pay-day both he and his lad failed appear at the pay table to draw their money. y never were heard of more by any one who rked on the Great Eastern. Of course their sence had been noticed by the time keeper and er officials; but the missing men being, as I ve said, unpopular with their comrades, there d been very little inquiry about him until it s found that their money was not claimed. was then seen noted that the last time they d been seen they were at work in the "case" the ship, and before long it became a fixed tion that by a fall, or by the effect of some por, the two had been killed, or stunned until sed in, and in the hurry of men who worked the great ship believed that somewhere in the st hulk these lay two skeletons, which for ne reason could never be found; the prosaic n that the oil follow and the bilge had left thout warning for a better job finding, of rse, no favor.

I HAVE seen a woman professing to love rist more than the world cried in a silk dress sting $75; making up and trimmings of same, 0; bonnet (or apology for one,) $35; velvet antle, $150; diamond ring, $500; watch, ain, pin and other trappings, $600; total, 00—making upon the whole, during which I ve seen her, at a meeting in behalf of homes r wanderers in New York, wipe her eyes on an expensive embroidered handkerchief the story of their sufferings, and when the ntribution-box came round take from a well- ded portemonnaie, of costly workmanship, ready-fee cents to aid the Society formed to omote their welfare. Ah, thought I, dollars r ribbons and pennies for Christ.—*Exchange.*

SPECIAL NOTICE.

☞ HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Indigestion, Stomach and Liver complaints. These medicines will cure the most confirmed cases of dyspepsia, and disorders of the stomach and liver. They have restored more suffering dyspeptics to actual and permanent health than all the other ephemeral "specifics" united. They have stood the test of fifty years experience. They increase the appetite, invigorate the stomach and purify the liver. In bowel complaints they are equally effectious, and for sick and nervous headache they stand unrivalled. Sold by all Druggists.

☞ CAUTION.—We call attention to the fact that imitations of our fine ELECTRO-PLATE, consisting of Dinner, Dessert and Tea Services, etc., are being extensively offered for sale by American manufacturers, and that there are also English imitations in the market, both of inferior quality. Our goods may be procured from re-ponsible dealers throughout the country, and purchasers may avoid counterfeits by noting our trade-mark on every article of our own manufacture, thus:

GORHAM MFG CO

All goods bearing this stamp are heavily plated on the finest Albata or Nickel Silver and we guarantee them in every respect superior to the best Sheffield plate. GORHAM MANUFACTURING CO., Silversmiths and Manufacturers of Fine Electro Plate, Providence, R. I. TUF

AMUSEMENTS.

OPERA HOUSE.
W. H. LEAK.....MANAGER.
GRAND OPENING.
SATURDAY EVENING, June 22d, Pittsburgh's greatest favorites,
Annie Sefton, Jos. O. Sefton,
W. H. LEAK,
In the great Dramas of the
Child Stealer and Dick Turpin.
☞ Look out for the "KNAVE OF HEARTS."

VARIETIES THEATER.
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H. W. WILLIAMS.....Stage Manager.
T. H. JEFFERSON.....Treasurer.
TO-NIGHT the great Banjo Match for a Purse of $100 and the Championship, between DICK McGOWAN and CHAS. HOWARD.
The new sensation drama called FALSE COLORS, and a Mammoth Olio.

GRAND
SOCIAL PIC-NIC.
TO BE HELD AT
Faulk's Grove, Below Wood's Run,
JUNE 25TH, 1867,
FOR THE BENEFIT OF WOOD'S RUN MISSION CHURCH.
Train will leave Allegheny Depot of the P., F. W. & C. R. R., at 8:45, 10:00, 11:30, 12:00 A. M., and return at 1:05, 2:30, 4:00 and 7:00 P. M. Tickets can be had at the principal Drug and Book Stores. An excellent band and string Band has been engaged for the occasion.

GLORIOUS 4TH OF JULY.
GREAT NATIONAL
FESTIVAL,
AND UNION JUBILEE,
AT
Pittsburgh and Allegheny Cities,
In Union Skating Park, Allegheny, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, July 4th, 5th and 6th, 1867,
Comprising a Series of Grand, Sublime and Novel
Exhibitions,
Chief among which will be
Magnificent Ballon Ascensions,
Ballon Ascensions on Horseback,
Great Balloon Race,
GRAND TOPICAL ASCENSIONS,
BALLOON WEDDING; or, MARRIAGE IN A BALLOON,
TERRIFIC ASCENSIONS IN FIRE BALLOONS,
GREAT BABY SHOW.
GRAND AMERICAN SPORTS AND GRECIAN FESTIVITIES,
Consisting of the
GREAT MULE OR DONKEY RACE,
GREAT DISPLAY OF RAT TERRIERS,
Laughable Wheelbarrow Race, Climbing the 3 Spars for Presents, The Greased Pole, Russian Bath, Great Sack Races, Laughable Foot Race, Mirth-Provoking Pig Race or the
Slippery Grip,
GREAT FOOT RACES.
GRAND SKATING TOURNAMENT.
GREAT TRIAL OF STEAM FIRE ENGINES.
Terrific Chariot Races; Grand Grotesque, Masquerade and Burlesque Indian Cavalcade.
SERGEANT J. H. CHILDERS,
IN HIS LIGHTNING MUSKET DRILL.
SIGNOR DUVALLI,
And His 100 Learned Canary Birds.
A MAGNIFICENT UNION FOUNTAIN
Composed of 37 Sparkling Jets, of Real Running Water.
GRAND DISPLAY OF FIRE WORKS,
TORCH-LIGHT PROCESSIONS
AND ILLUMINATIONS.
☞ Elevated Seats will be erected to accommodate 30,000 persons.
☞ Every person purchasing a Ticket to the Grand National Festival, the price of which is
ONLY FIFTY CENTS EACH,
WILL RECEIVE A PRESENT.
JONES, MATTHIAS & CO.,
SOLE PROPRIETORS.
JOHN M. KINNEY,
Agent and Business Manager.
For further particulars see Programme of the day.

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JAMES THACKERAY,
63 DIAMOND ALLEY, OR 66 VIRGIN ALLEY.
Merchants and others wishing large or small show bills posted in conspicuous places in this city, Allegheny and Birmingham, will be promptly attended to by leaving their orders at the "Commercial" Office. I rent by the year the principal corners in the city, and have the exclusive use of the same.

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LADIES'
GOLD WATCHES,
A New and Handsome Lot of the Celebrated Makers,
PERRENOUD, JACOT AND ROGERS,
JUST RECEIVED BY
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56 FIFTH STREET

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Boots, Shoes,
GAITERS AND BALMORALS,
IN ALL THEIR VARIETIES,
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WHOLESALE DEALERS AND
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WHOLESALE DEALERS AND
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IN EASTERN AND WESTERN
PRODUCE,
FLOUR, BARLEY, RYE, OATS, HAY, FEED, POTATOES, APPLES, ONIONS, POULTRY, GAME, &c., &c.
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Commission Merchant,
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Weekly Prices Current and Marking Plates sent to Consignors.

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Would beg to call the attention of the public and trade to his large and well assorted stock of HOUSE-CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, &c., all in the latest spring styles. Irish Table Linens, Towellings, &c. Tailors and others would find it to their advantage to give him a call.

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INSURANCE COMPANY,
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Also, Burgundy Chablis, Chambertin, etc., etc.
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☞ A liberal discount made to the trade.

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ORGANIZED IN 1845
STOCKHOLDERS INDIVIDUALLY LIABLE.
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A FULL LINE OF
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ALL WOOL INGRAINS
REDUCED 25 CTS. PER YARD.
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Good White and Red Checked
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My pipe are all cast vertically in Pits, in Dry Sand, and TWELVE FEET LENGTHS.
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GENERAL CASTINGS FOR GAS AND WATER WORKS.
I would also call the attention of Superintendents of Gas Works to my make of RETORTS.

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BOILER, STILL AND TANK
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TUBULAR, DOUBLE-FLUED FIRE-BOX AND CYLINDER
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BOILERS AND SHEET IRON WORKS,
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PATENT HAMMERED
Horse and Mule Shoes,
Would call especial attention to our Shoes, which we claim to be of a
Very Superior Quality.
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ROBERT C. TOTTEN. NATHANIEL B. HOGE.
FULTON FOUNDRY.
NINTH WARD, PITTSBURGH, PA.
Warehouse, 121 Wood street.
TOTTEN & CO.,
Successors to Joseph Pennock and Pennock & Totten.
Manufacturers of Chill Rolls, warranted; Nail Machine Rolls, Sugar Rolls, Squeezers, Pudding Heading and Tunneling Furnace Plates, of improved patterns, plain and corrugated; Bar, Bolt and Plate Iron Shears and Punches, of latest improved patterns. Rolling Mill Castings and Heavy Machinery generally.
Also Retorts, Oil Stills, Hot Blast Pipes, Sugar Kettle, House Fronts and Window Heads, Gas and Water Pipe, either bell or flange; Rolls turned, and all kinds of Iron Work. A large assortment of rolling mill patterns purchased from the Fort Pitt Foundry. Sole Manufacturers for the State of Holmes's Patent Bonzole Burner, adapted to all heating purposes. ja21-ly

JOSEPH F. HAIGH. WILLIAM MILLER.
DUQUESNE AND WEST POINT
FORGES,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Office, COR. DUQ

The Daily Commercial

CITY MATTERS.

PITTSBURGH FEMALE COLLEGE.

The Musical Contest---Award of the Prizes---An Agreeable Entertainment.

The musical contest between the pupils of the Pittsburgh Female College, for the McKee and Mellor prizes, took place last evening in the Chapel connected with that Institution. Upon the arrival of the hour indicated for the commencement of the exercises, the hall was filled with a large and appreciative audience, among which were a number of our most prominent musical professors. A large number of young ladies had been selected by Prof. Rohbock, the musical instructor of the College, as competent to compete for the prizes, but it not being desirable to extend the performances to a late hour, it was deemed advisable to reduce the number, to which a willing assent was given by the pupils. The following programme was observed:

PART I.—VOCAL.

Sophia Gamble	Pretty Rosaline.....E. Hadman
Carrie Crawford	O, Ye Tears.....Abt.
Emma Sawyer	The Fountain.....Verner
Sadie Smyth	Little Bird, Why Singest Thou?
Mary Pierce	I'll Roam the Deep Blue Sea.....Haas
Anna Foster	Comme Il Belle.....Donizetti.
Maggie Clark	The Mountain Boy.....Holder.

PART II.—INSTRUMENTAL.

Cara Fisher	Grand March.....Wollenhaupt.
Mary Bruce	Fairy Polka.....H. Wallace.
Anna Foster	Robin Adair.....B. Richards.
Emma Sawyer	Dreaming Waves.....Janiski.
Marion David	Dancing Waves.....Janiski.
Anna Bradley	Grand Fantasie E Partout.....Ketterer.
Sadie Smyth	Militaire Caprice.....W. Ruhe.
Anna McCague	Grand Waltz.....Ketterer.
Zoe Swisshelm	Norma Fantazie.....Leybach.
Carrie Crawford	Barcarolle.....Gottschalk.
Lizzie Cook	Caprice Martial.....P. Spitzer.
Ada Dunlap	Home Waltz.....W. Kuhe.

The various contestants exhibited unusual musical ability, and a diversity of opinion appeared to exist among the audience as to who should be awarded the highest meed of praise. The rendition of "I'll Roam the Deep Blue Sea," by Miss Mary Pierce, "Comme E' Bello," by Miss Anna Foster, and "Pretty Rosaline," by Miss Sophia Gamble, were much admired, while several of the other songs were sung with very good effect. In regard to the instrumental portion of the programme, it was conceded that Miss Fisher, Miss Endsley, Miss Brown and Miss Crawford had exhibited considerable talent, but the wonderful euphony and precision displayed by Miss Zoe Swisshelm, one of the more youthful performers, rendered it almost certain that she would be awarded the prize.

The committee appointed to decide upon the merits of the various contestants and award the prizes, consisted of Prof. C. Tetedoux, Mr. and Mrs. H. Kleber, W. H. Everson, W. P. Marshall and Max Livingston. Upon the conclusion of the programme they withdrew to the Chapel, and after a short consultation, awarded the prize for singing (a beautifully bound book of music, presented by Chas. C. Mellor, Esq.,) to Miss Mary Pierce, and to Miss Sophia Gamble was also mentioned favorably. The magnificent gold medal, (donated by the late Thos. McKee) was awarded to Miss Zoe Swisshelm, (a daughter of Mrs. Jane G. Swisshelm.) The committee regretted that a second prize had not been offered, in which case it would have been awarded to Miss Mary Brown.

The proficiency exhibited by the young lady contestants was highly complimentary to themselves, and bore evidence of the success which has attended *Prof.* Rohbo ck's efforts to impart to them a complete and thorough musical education. The audience was delighted with the entire performance, and departed with feelings of pride that our city contained so truly meritorious an institution as the Pittsburgh Female College.

The closing examinations of the present term of this institution commenced on Wednesday, and will be concluded on Tuesday next. On Sunday morning the Baccalaureate sermon will be preached at Christ Church by the pastor, Rev. Dr. L. F. Morgan, and on Wednesday and Thursday evenings the usual exercises through the graduating class will take place.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS.—Before Judge Mellon.

SENT TO THE PENITENTIARY.

Upon the re-assembling of Court yesterday morning, the case of Peter Stewart, indicted for attempting to steal a watch from Conrad Harmons, at Sweitzer Hall, on Penn street, on Tuesday night last, was resumed. The jury rendered a verdict of guilty, when Mr. Large, the prisoner's counsel, made a motion for a new trial. The Court, however, overruled the motion, and sentenced Stewart to a year's imprisonment in the Penitentiary for a period of one year.

LIQUOR CASES.

John Keller, of the First ward, plead guilty on two charges of illegal liquor selling, and was sentenced to pay a fine of $50 on the first case, and $100 on the second.

Rody Swaney, of the Fourth ward, plead guilty on a charge of selling liquor through retail, and was sentenced to pay a fine of twenty dollars, and twenty days' imprisonment in the county jail.

Peter Murphy, of the Sixth ward, plead guilty on two charges of illegal liquor selling, and was sentenced to pay a fine of fifty dollars and costs in each case.

ACQUITTED OF LARCENY.

Philip Chase, was arraigned on a charge of larceny, preferred by Wm. Osborne. Osborne is a hackman, sold a wagon to Divine, with the understanding that it should be returned to him in case the purchase money had not been paid at a stipulated period. At the time designated in the contract, fifteen dollars of the amount remaining unpaid, Oscie went to Divine's premises and took the wagon away. Thos. M. Marshall, Esq., testified that he met the defendant on the street one day, who asked him whether he had a right to take the wagon. Mr. Marshall said he informed him that he had a right to carry out the agreement, when defendant said he would take it. Mr. Marshall had not seen the agreement at the time, or he would have advised differently. Defendant's counsel contended that he acted under the belief that he had a legal right to take the wagon, as it was his personal intent. The jury rendered a verdict of not guilty, the defendant to pay the costs.

THE TRAIN WRECKER ACQUITTED.

Patrick Monaghan, indicted for placing obstructions on the track of the Pennsylvania Railroad, on Sunday, the 7th of April last, near Turtle Creek, by which an express train was thrown from the track, and Martin Bracken, a brakeman killed, was next arraigned. Messrs. J. H. Hampton and Wm. C. Moreland, Esqs., appeared for the prosecution. The prisoner being without counsel, Thos. Marshall, Esq., was assigned by the Court for the defense. Mr. Moreland, in opening the case, related the circumstances connected with the destruction of the train, and read from the penal code the section under which the defendant had been indicted. Mr. Moreland also stated that if it appeared from the evidence that the prisoner was insane when he placed the obstructions on the track, he could not be held accountable for the felony charged against him, but he could be placed under such restraint as would prevent him from committing similar acts in the future.

The examination of witnesses was then commenced, but nothing was adduced further than appeared before the Coroner's jury. No doubt appeared to exist in the minds of the witnesses that the accused was insane, and too dangerous to be permitted to go at large. He had been begging around the country for some time previous, and strong presumptive evidence existed that he had burned the barn of S. Schoyer, Esq., at Swissvale, some months since, in a spirit of revenge for some fancied wrong.

Mr. Hampton stated that he had no doubt of the guilt of the prisoner, and only for the fact that he was believed to be insane, he would be arraigned for the murder of Martin Bracken. The railroad company desired a full investigation of the matter, but would not press conviction, if the prisoner could be properly disposed of.

Mr. Large, counsel for the defense, declined to address the jury at length, but remarked that a person bereft of reason should not be held accountable for any felony he might commit.

After the customary charge by the Court, the jury retired, and in a short time returned the following verdict: "Not guilty, by reason of insanity." The defendant was then remanded to jail, and will be sent to Dixmont Insane Asylum.

A DISORDERLY HOUSE.

Mary Ann Smith, a resident of Mary street, Birmingham, was arraigned on an indictment for keeping a disorderly house. Henry Bollman, the prosecuting witness, testified that persons were in the habit of visiting Mrs. Smith's residence at all hours of the night, and disturbing the quiet of the neighborhood by their disorderly proceedings. The case had not been concluded at adjournment.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—A man named Alexander McQuaid, residing at Bellevernon, on the Monongahela river, attempted to commit suicide on Sunday evening last by shooting himself. He is very ill of consumption, and getting low spirited, determined to put an end to his life. He procured a shot gun and loaded it with shot. He then went out to the yard, braced himself up against the fence, placed the muzzle of the gun to his head, for the purpose of blowing his brains out, and pulled the trigger with his foot. But as he took hold of the trigger, however, the gun slipped down and the contents were deposited in his breast. The shots did not kill him, but he is now lying in a critical condition, and no hopes are entertained of his recovery.

OIL REFINERS ASSOCIATION.—As will be seen elsewhere, a meeting of the Refiners Association will be held at their room, No. 4 Dalzell Building, Duquesne Way, at three P. M. to-day. Immediately after the meeting the stockholders of the Merchants National Telegraph Company will meet for the election of officers and other important business. Every stockholder is directly interested in both matters to be brought before this meeting, and is particularly requested to attend. By mistake, notice of this meeting was given for last Tuesday, instead of to-day.

FAILED IN THE ATTEMPT.—A married lady, residing on Third street, near Smithfield, attempted to commit suicide on Wednesday night, by taking an ounce of laudanum. A physician was immediately summoned, and the life of the desperate woman saved.

LITERARY CONTEST.—The third annual contest between the Irving and Philomathean Literary Associations of the Western University, will be held this evening, at Masonic Hall, and the public are invited to attend.

[From the Pittsburgh Evening Chronicle.]

Testimonial to the Post.

We have already announced that the members of the Southwestern Relief Commission, of Louisville, had, from their own individual means, procured a silver service, to be presented to Messrs. James P. Barr & Co., of the Pittsburgh *Post*, in acknowledgement of their efforts in behalf of the starving poor of the South. Yesterday the beautiful testimonial was received by the gentlemen to whom it was presented. It consists of a large salver, a pitcher and two gold lined goblets. The articles are exceedingly beautiful, and are of solid silver, suitably inscribed. For a few days the set will be on exhibition in the window of Wattles's jewelry store, Fifth street. Again we congratulate our neighbors on this substantial recognition of their efficient services. The following is the correspondence between the donors and the recipients:

SOUTHWESTERN RELIEF COMMISSION,
For Aid of Destitute in Southern States, }
Louisville, Ky., June 18, 1867.

MESSRS. JAMES P. BARR & CO., Editors of Pittsburgh Post.

Gentlemen: The undersigned, committee, in the name of the individual members of the Louisville branch of the Southwestern Relief Commission, in behalf of their starving women and children of the South, tender to you the following inscription:

Presented to the members of the Southwestern Relief Commission, Louisville, Ky., June 18th, 1867, by James P. Barr & Co., editors of Pittsburgh Post, as a memento for valuable services rendered the suffering women and children of the South.

In assuming as we have done it unto one of the least of these my brethren, ye have done it unto me.

We could not the consciousness of having discharged a duty to suffering humanity, yet we would advise to you than anything we can add, but we feel a grateful emotion in giving utterance to our personal feelings by sending you this testimonial.

With our best wishes for your future prosperity and happiness, we are, very respectfully, your obedient servants,

JAMES TRABUE,
R. A. ROBINSON,
ARTHUR PETERS,
E. L. HUTCHINSON,
SAMUEL A. MILLER,
Committee of Louisville Branch.

TO JAMES TRABUE, R. A. ROBINSON, ARTHUR PETERS, E. L. HUTCHINSON, and SAMUEL A. MILLER, of the Southwestern Relief Commission:

Gentlemen:—We have just received your esteemed favor of the 18th, together with Silver Pitcher, Medallion Goblets and Salver.

We thank you, gentlemen, for the beautiful and valuable present which you have been pleased to prepare and send to us in recognition of our labors for Southern Relief. It is indeed highly appreciated because wholly unexpected, and it is by no means due to us alone.

All men are taught by the laws of God, who is All Merciful, to "feed the hungry," without asking why they were overtaken by famine. The ordinances of Christian men, which are only good when reared on divine foundation, declare that the innocent offspring and the helpless dependents of the greatest criminals, shall not be punished for the real or imputed sins of those to whom they must look for shelter and for bread. Mercy and forgiveness are taught in the church and by the laws of the land, but at Justice and at every Christian hearthstone, and men and women who shall sadly visit woman and heaven made laws, whatever else be the punishment deserved, are ever doomed to starvation either before or after their guilt is established. Therefore, however great may have been the errors of those who have suffered in the South, their wives and children should not be allowed to perish for food. Believing these views to be consequences, our action in this business was nothing more or less than our duty, and we would say, forwarde', if reward has been sought, or all we could have done, even if the results of our poor endeavors have been so nobly and generously appreciated, words would fail to express the feeling of our entire greatest, for we have not more fully realized how weak and feeble are the strongest minds that are filled with the charity that suffereth long and is kind.

We shall ever hold your elegant testimonial in grateful regard, and we must leave you to receive our thanks to all who, in the excess of their good feeling, deemed us worthy to be thus favored.

Very sincerely yours,
JAMES P. BARR & CO.

TROT AT PERRYSVILLE PARK.—The trot to harness yesterday afternoon at Carson's Park, at Perrysville, attracted a large turn out of turfmen and admirers of fast horses. "Sorrel Ned's" performances yesterday astonished many of his admirers, and he won the race in three straight heats with the greatest ease. The following is a summary of the race:

Perrysville Course, Thursday, June 20.—Match for a purse of $300, mile heats, three in five, in harness.

E. Hall entered sorrel horse Ned,	1 1 1
Owner entered b. h. Shoemaker,	2 2 2
Time, 3:02, 2:54, 2:56.	

NEW DINING ROOMS.—Mr. J. H. Williamson has opened a new dining saloon for ladies and gentlemen at No. 36 Market street, which he has fitted up in excellent style. A grand opening supper was given Wednesday evening, the bill of fare comprising the substantials, with many of the delicacies of the season. Upon the conclusion of the entertainment the company adjourned to the spacious parlor, where a number of excellent songs were sung, and at a late hour the party separated, with the best wishes for Mr. Williamson's success.

AN INSECTUSABLE HOAX.—The item in this department yesterday connecting the name of Capt. David Bly with a quotation match was furnished our reporter as a fact by those who were supposed to be responsible parties. It turns out there is no truth in the alleged match, and that it was perpetrated as a joke. Capt. Bly does not interest himself in sporting matters, but is a business man, and to business only he gives his attention.

SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS.—The closing examinations in the Ninth Ward Public Schools commenced yesterday. The examination of rooms number eleven and twelve was concluded yesterday, and the others will follow in course. This evening an entertainment, consisting of speeches, essays and singing, will be held in Trinity M. E. Church. The house will be decorated and a pleasant time is expected. Admission free.

CHILD SCALDED.—A little girl aged four years, daughter of Mr. Wm. Walker, residing on North High street, Steubenville, accidentally fell into a vessel of boiling water, which was standing on the floor, on Wednesday about noon, and was severely scalded about the neck and shoulders. The child's injuries are very severe, but hopes are entertained of her recovery.

SEVERELY CUT.—A man by the name of Lankard, residing in the Second ward, Allegheny, was severely cut on Wednesday afternoon by accidentally driving his hand and arm through a pane of glass. A deep gash was inflicted on the artery, causing a heavy disaster to have caused considerable loss of blood. The injury was dressed by Dr. W. W. Marcus.

FAIR IN LAWRENCEVILLE.—A Fair and Festival is being held in Lawrenceville for the benefit of the First Presbyterian Church, of that borough, of which Rev. R. Lea is pastor. The fair will close this evening, and all those who have not attended yet should do so this evening. No admission fee is asked to the Fair.

OFF FOR EUROPE.—Robert Liddell, Esq., one of the proprietors of the Phœnix Brewery, in the Ninth ward, left the city on Wednesday for New York, on his way to Europe. He will sail in the steamer City of Antwerp to-morrow, and will return in September.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

[Before Mayor Morrison, of Allegheny.]

LARCENY OF A COAT.

P. N. Black, clerk at Carson's Hotel, on Ohio street, Allegheny, yesterday appeared at the Allegheny Mayor's office, and made information for larceny against two colored men, John Wilson and Jas. Kennedy. Deponent alleges that about one o'clock on Wednesday morning, the defendants, in company with a third party, came to the hotel and asked for lodgings for the night. While the latter party was being shown a room by the deponent, Wilson and Kennedy, who had been left in the office for a few minutes, made off with a coat, and on the return of the clerk, he found that a coat, valued at twenty dollars, which he had left in the office for safe keeping for the night, had been feloniously taken. The accused were arrested, and placed in the lock-up to await a hearing.

STEALING AT THE CIRCUS.

M. E. Johnson, one of the attachees of Mike Lipman's Circus, lodged a complaint against one Geo. Thompson, for larceny. The prosecutor alleges that while the circus was showing in the city of Allegheny, a pet parrot, valued at fifty dollars, and a bridle, valued at ten dollars, were stolen, and from information received he believed Thompson was the thief. A warrant was issued for the accused's arrest.

[Before Alderman Strain.]

AGGRAVATED ASSAULT AND BATTERY.

Malinda Lucas on Wednesday instituted suit against Sarah Mitchell, for aggravated assault and battery. The parties are both colored, and reside in "Hayti." Deponent alleges that defendant assaulted her on Tuesday, and struck her on the head with a brick, injuring her quite severely. The accused was arrested yesterday, and committed to jail in default of bail for a hearing to-day.

KNOCKED DOWN.

Wm. Miller, of the Eighth ward, alleged that Henry Wilson had committed an assault and battery upon him, by knocking him down and abusing him. The case was held for a hearing.

NEIGHBORS' QUARRELS IN STRAWBERRY ALLEY.

Catharine McKeown, on Thursday lodged information against John Sherry, for assault and battery and surety of the peace, and against his wife, Catharine Sherry, for surety of the peace. Both defendants are accused of having used violent and threatening language towards deponent, and John is charged with having choked the prosecutrix.

Catharine Hart also lodged complaint against Mrs. Sherry, for breach of the peace, alleging that the latter made violent threats, and acted in a disorderly manner during the disturbance between the two families on Strawberry alley. The accused was arrested yesterday, and committed to jail in default of bail for a hearing to-day.

KNOCKED DOWN AND ASSAULTED.

Mrs. Sherry then instituted a cross-suit for assault and battery against Mrs. Hartand Mrs. McKeown. Deponent alleges that on the 17th inst., the defendants pursued her out of her house and struck her with her broom, and that on the same day Mrs. Hart slapped the face of the prosecutrix's baby, which she was nursing.

John Sherry then lodged complaint against Patrick McKeown, husband of Mrs. McKeown, for assault and battery. The defendant is charged with having kicked Sherry down to the ground, and then kicked him.

All the parties in all these cases were had yesterday bearing their own counsel, their hearing held for a further hearing this afternoon.

Before Alderman McMasters.]

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.

Peter Slaunker, on Thursday instituted suit for assault and battery against Daniel Mullinger, canvas master of Mike Lipman's show. Slaunker was a canvasman, and in taking down the tent in Allegheny, on Wednesday evening, he did, he alleges, have a dispute with Mullinger, in which the latter struck him, and beat and kicked him, as alleged, in a shameful manner. A warrant issued for the arrest of the accused was issued.

Before Alderman Lindsey.]

FELONIOUS ASSAULT AND BATTERY.

Mary Sewell yesterday appeared and made information against one Mary Weaver, charging her with felonious assault and battery. The latter was arrested, and after a hearing was committed to jail in default of bail for the necessary bail.

[Before Alderman Taylor.]

ALLEGED LARCENY.

George Fitzpatrick was arrested yesterday on a charge of larceny, preferred by Samuel Moore, keeper of the blacksmith shop on the corner of Penn and O'Hara streets, in the Fifth ward. Fitzpatrick was employed shoeing horses in deponent's shop on Monday morning, and on the return of the clerk, he found that a coat, valued at twenty dollars, which he had left in the office for safe keeping during the shoeing, had been feloniously taken. The accused was arrested, and placed in the lock-up to await a hearing.

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BASE BALL.

BEAVER VS. BRIGHTON.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

BEAVER, PA., June 19, 1867.

The first match game of base ball, between the "Rough and Ready" Base Ball Club of Beaver, and the Magenta Club of New Brighton, was played in Beaver on Saturday, 15th inst., resulting in the success of the former. The score stood: Runs—Rough and Ready, 48; Magenta, 32. Fly Catches—Rough and Ready, 11; Magenta, 5. Home Runs—Rough and Ready, 2; Magenta, 1. Time of Game—Two hours and twenty minutes.

The return match between the same clubs was played on Tuesday, 18th inst., on the grounds of the Magenta Club at New Brighton, resulting in favor of the New Brighton boys, by the following score: Runs—Magenta, 16; Rough and Ready, 10. Fly Catches—Magenta, 12; Rough and Ready, 3. Home Runs—Magenta, 1; Rough and Ready, 1. Time of Game—Two hours and ten minutes.

The third and decisive game between the same clubs, took place on Wednesday, 19th inst., (to-day), on the ground of the Rochester Base Ball Club, at Rochester. The game was a very closely contested one, the Beaver boys beating the New Brightons by one run. The score was as follows:

ROUGH AND READY.	R.	O.	MAGENTA.	R.	O.
Hall, F. c.	0	9	Stewart, c.	0	9
McLean, D. p.	1	3	Pierson, p.	1	2
Hall, J. 1st b.	3	1	Wilson, 1st b.	1	1
Hamilton, 2d b.	3	3	Verbonsan, 2d b.	3	3
Thomas, 3d b.	2	2	Hough, 3d b.	2	2
Bucomb, s. s.	2	5	Phillips, ss.	2	4
McLean, F.	2	3	Oglesby, rf.	1	0
Anderson, cf.	3	1	Clough, cf.	1	0
Austin, lf.	1	0	Wallace, lf.	0	0
Total	27	34	Total	12	21

INNINGS.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Total.
Rough and Ready,	0	4	1	0	1	4	1	0	1	12
Magenta,	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	2	6	13

Umpire—Rough and Ready: Crawford, of Magenta.
Home Runs—Rough and Ready, 1; Magenta, 1.
Umpire—J. Reno, of New Brighton.
Scorers—M. Crawford, Rough and Ready; Crawford for Magenta.
Time of game—Three hours.

MATCH AT CANONSBURG.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

CANONSBURG, Pa., June 19, 1867.

An exciting match game of base ball was played here this afternoon between the Conglomerate and Sojohonora Clubs, of Washington and Jefferson College, resulting in the success of the former—the Conglomerates scoring 19 runs, and the Sophomores 14 runs.

DAUNTLESS VS. PIONEER.

A match game of base ball was played yesterday between the Dauntless, the junior champions of Pittsburgh, and the Pioneer, on the ground of the Wood Yard, on Boyd's Hill. The playing of both clubs was excellent, and the champions were successful, as will be seen by the following score:

DAUNTLESS.	R.	O.	PIONEER.	R.	O.
Pearson, 2d b.	0	1	Holmes, 2d b.	0	2
Wesley, c.	0	1	Grier, c.	0	2
Miller, c. f.	0	3	Culp, ss.	1	3
McClelland, 1st b.	0	3	Armack, c. f.	0	1
Preston, c. f.	0	3	McTighe, p.	0	0
Nolan, 3d b.	0	2	Hamilton, 1st b.	0	7
McCrory, s. s.	0	2	McNulty, c. f.	0	1
Crahan, p.	0	0	Patterson, 3d b.	1	2
Rowley, r. f.	0	10	McCullough, r. f.	2	2
Total	0	24	Total	4	21

Scorer—For Dauntless, Neely. Umpire—W. McCook, Olympic. Scorer—For Pioneer, Dunning. Fly Catcher—Dauntless, 5; Pioneer, 0. Missed Flies—Dauntless, 8; Pioneer, 4.

Harlem Springs, Carroll Co., O.

These Springs, in connection with the Seminary buildings, will be open for boarders on the first of July. It is not intended as a place of fashionable resort, but a place eminently suiting the demands of those seeking an inexpensive and quiet retreat, removed from smoke and dust. To breathe this pure air and drink these various waters, will restore health and vigor when it is possible for it to be enjoyed. Those wishing accommodations will apply soon, as only a limited number can be accommodated. Come by way of New Market station, Pittsburgh, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad. Address A. D. Lee, Harlem Springs, O.

Semple First in the Field Again.

The busiest place in Allegheny City is the well-known wholesale and retail dry goods house of Wm. Semple & Co., No. 57 Federal street, above the Diamond. Mr. Semple, as usual, is again first in the field with an entirely new and splendid stock of dress goods, domestics, trimmings, notions, &c., which have just been opened at his store, and are selling at the lowest cash rates. His experience as a buyer enables him to give his customers the best goods at extremely low prices. This fact is so well understood by the ladies of Allegheny and vicinity that we scarcely need make mention of it here, and we only do so for the benefit of those who may not yet have learned the fact. His new stock includes a very large assortment of Prints, Lawns, Poplins, Alpacas, Ginghams, Silks, Linens, Organdies, Grenadine, Grass Grain Silks, Straw Goods, Trimmings of every description, Summer Hosiery, Gloves, &c., that have been selected with great care. We recommend our readers to go to Semple's to buy dry goods to an advantage, which they can always do. There is no exception that can be taken to this. Ladies, call and see Semple, and you will thank us for it when you have made your purchases.

LADIES! NOW IS YOUR OPPORTUNITY.—Our friend Burchfield, the well known dry goods dealer, No. 87 Market street, has just returned from the East with a new stock of dress goods bought at the late low dollar, and he is now able to sell you dry goods of every description without sacrificing them, at a less price than those who are crying "great reduction," to work off their *old stock*.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY.—A country home, accessible by steam cars within ten minutes from the Pittsburgh Station, and forty minutes drive from St. Clair street bridge, containing eight and a half acres land with cottage house, gothic stable and fruit of all kinds—apples, pears, peaches, strawberries, grapes, &c. Possession given immediately. For terms and further particulars address "Country Home," Box 587, P. O., Pittsburgh.

LACE THREAD, COTTON AND SILK HALF HOSE; splendid assortment of Ties and Bows, including all the latest novelties. Linen and Jean Drawers, Gauze Shirts, and everything in Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods line, at Putnam & Reese's, No. 72 Fifth street.

R. L. FAHNESTOCK, the well-known Druggist, No. 60 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa., and proprietor of the justly celebrated "R. L. Fahnestock's Vermifuge," is now the compounder of Wilcox's Pills, an equally valuable specific for Dyspepsia, which may be had of every leading druggist in the United States.

NEW AND DESIRABLE PLAID POPLINS for only 25 cents per yard—worth 50 cents—at J. M. Burchfield & Co.'s, No. 87 Market street.

LOTS BELOW MANCHESTER, at Wood's Run.—The handsomest and most valuable lots now for sale in the neighborhood of Pittsburgh, are those at Wernert's station on the Fort Wayne railroad. They are situated in the midst of active manufacturing interests, within twelve minutes ride of Allegheny City station. Sale on Monday morning; terms easy, and sale positive.

STRAWBERRY FRUIT AND ICE CREAM DISHES—Splendid assortment and entirely new stock. Come and see. R. E. Breed & Co., No. 100 Wood street.

FOR HOT WEATHER—Those matchless fitting shirts at H. Oppenheimer & Co.'s, No. 83 Wood street.

ELEGANT ORGANDIES for only 50 cents per yard—worth 75 cents, at J. M. Burchfield & Co.'s, No. 87 Market street.

EYE, EAR, HEAD, THROAT, Organs of the Chest and chronic diseases generally, successfully treated by Dr. Aborn, 154 Smithfield street.

GODFREY & CLARK manufacture the best paper sacks in the United States for putting up flour, corn meal, &c. Call and see them. Warehouse, No. 357 Liberty street.

THE MOST WONDERFUL SENSATION of the times is occasioned by Dabbs, the leader in Photography, Nos. 46 and 48 St. Clair street, who is always introducing new novelties in his line.

STILL ANOTHER NEW ARRIVAL OF STRAW GOODS for Gentlemen's Youths' and Children's wear, just received and opened at Graham & Byrnes great Hat and Cap Emporium, No. 52 St. Clair street.

GENTS AND YOUTHS' FURNISHING GOODS in unparalleled variety at H. Oppenheimer & Co.'s, No. 83 Wood street. Call and examine of stock entirely new.

SPLENDID GRENADINES for only 38 cents per yard—worth $1.00, at J. M. Burchfield & Co., No. 87 Market street.

DUTCHER'S LIGHTNING FLY-KILLER will certainly exterminate these pests, if its use is persevered in. Beware of bogus Fly-Paper, which some dealers keep because they can get it for nearly nothing. Don't be swindled. Ask for Dutcher's, which is sold by all live druggists. eod

THE MOST ELEGANT AND DESIRABLE TIES for Gents and Youths, at H. Oppenheimer & Co.'s, No. 83 Wood street.

BEAUTIFUL LAWNS for only 25 cents per yard—worth 75 cents—at J. M. Burchfield & Co.'s, No. 87 Market street.

CONSTITUTION WATER is a *certain cure* for *Diabetes* and all *diseases of the Kidneys* and *Bladder*. For sale by all Druggists. eod

AN OLD FRIEND.—For many years the Press of the country has chronicled the beneficial effects of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. Editors, authors, physicians, merchants, officers of the army and navy, chemists, councellors, ministers of the gospel, in short, a great cloud of witnesses of every profession, trade and calling, have testified to its efficacy as a tonic and regulating medicine. The names and statements of these witnesses have been published in the public prints. Many of them are well known to the whole public. Their testimony has never been challenged or impugned. This OLD FRIEND has been tried and pronounced, on the authority of those whose lives and health it has preserved, a pure, harmless and eminently salutary preparation. Attempts have been made to rival it. They have failed. There is nothing equal to the enjoyment experienced by the afflicted when using this valuable specific. Its mild tone, its sure and vigorous action upon a disordered stomach, and the cleansing of the entire human body, recommend it to the whole community as a RELIABLE FRIEND.

7-30 BONDS

CONVERTED INTO

5-20 BONDS, 1865,

ON PRECISELY GOVERNMENT TERMS,

WITHOUT CHARGE.

BONDS DELIVERED IMMEDIATELY.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.,

DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

CORNER FOURTH AND WOOD STREETS.

MAY, JULY AND NOVEMBER

COUPONS,

BOUGHT AT HIGHEST RATES

BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON

LONDON, PARIS, FRANKFORT, O-M., &c.

For Sale in Sums to Suit Purchasers.

PH. R. MERTZ,

HIS WOOD STREET.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

Bankers,

Cor. Fourth and Smithfield Streets.

Buy and Sell at Market Rates, all Descriptions of

Government Securities.

SEVEN THIRTIES, ALL ISSUES,

CONVERTED INTO

FIVE TWENTIES

AT THE MOST FAVORABLE RATES.

Bonds on hand for Delivery.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

THURSDAY EVENING, June 20th, 1867.

A good deal of trouble and inconvenience has been experienced by holders of the Government registered bonds in the matter of interest. It required a certain routine of forms which to most persons were not familiar, and although the coupon bonds are not as safe against loss by theft or otherwise, yet they can be handled with such facility, and the interest calculated so readily that any person can manage them. In order to obviate the difficulties about the registered bonds held in this city and surrounding country, Pittsburgh has been designated as a place at which the interest on the same is made payable. The following letter, addressed to the banking firm of Ira B. McVay & Co., from the Treasury Department at Washington, contains the directions:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, June 18th, 1867.

GENTLEMEN: In reply to your inquiries of the 15th inst. I have the honor to state:

Pittsburgh and Buffalo have been added to the former list of places at which interest may be made payable upon *any* of the various loans of the United States; and persons holding any such registered bond standing in their name, the interest whereon is now payable at any other point, may have the place of such payment changed on their written application, addressed to "The Registry of the Treasury, Washington, D. C.," describing their securities by the loan, and number of each certificate, and designating the point at which payment is desired.

I remain very respectfully, &c.,

W. H. WEST,
For Assistant Secretary.

I. B. McVay & Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.

—No change is noticed to-day in the local money market, and there are no evidences of life or animation in any department of trade. All there is no want of confidence in the future. But a pause merely in mercantile activity, and though it is late now to expect much until the usual season of Summer dullness shall have passed away, yet if the present hopeful prospects of an abundant harvest are realized, as all the accounts from the West and South lead us to expect, the ensuing Fall will be characterized as much by its activity, as the present time is for the want of business energy and animation.

—Governments are a fraction below yesterday's New York quotations as reported to us by Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co.:

U. S. 6s, 1881	
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	
U. S. 5-20s, 1864	
U. S. 5-20s, May and November	
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, January and July	
U. S. 10-40s	
December Compounds, 1864	
August	
June 1865	
July	

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth and Wood streets, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	
U. S. 6s, 1881	
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	
U. S. 5-20s, 1864	
U. S. 5-20s, 1865	
U. S. 10-40s	

—Stock this day, 1,667 shares; same time 1866, 6,270; do. 1865, 2,760 do. Prices this day 43½, same time 1866, 39½; do